

2022

MarViva Foundation: Annual Report



20 YEARS for the conservation and sustainability of the ocean

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Manta gigante (*Mobula birostris*) © Shutterstock



Message from the Director General

In 2022 we celebrated our 20th anniversary! Twenty years dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of the sea. Twenty years of collaborative action, building capacities for participatory planning and governance, providing technical and scientific information for decision making, seeking local and international partnerships for the design and effective implementation of management and protection measures, encouraging responsible consumption of products and services from the sea and promoting proper integral waste management to reduce marine pollution.

Our founder, Erica Knie (RIP 2010), left us the task of moving forward with her vision of a biodiverse and healthy ocean for our well-being and that of future generations. Proudly today we can say that, after two decades of taking on challenges and

opportunities, we continue to fulfill her mandate, inspired by her conviction that achieving a balance between development and conservation of marine habitats and ecosystems is possible.

I reiterate my sincere thanks to MarViva's staff, our directors and donors, as well as to all those involved in our endeavor, including the scientific community, non-governmental organizations, government institutions, community-based groups, the productive sector and the media, for believing in our work and being part of our mission.

Dr. Jorge A. Jiménez Ramón
Director General

Olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidichelys olivacea*), Costa Rica. © Susan M Jackson



MarViva Foundation

Established since 2002, MarViva is a regional, non-governmental, non-profit organization.

Mission

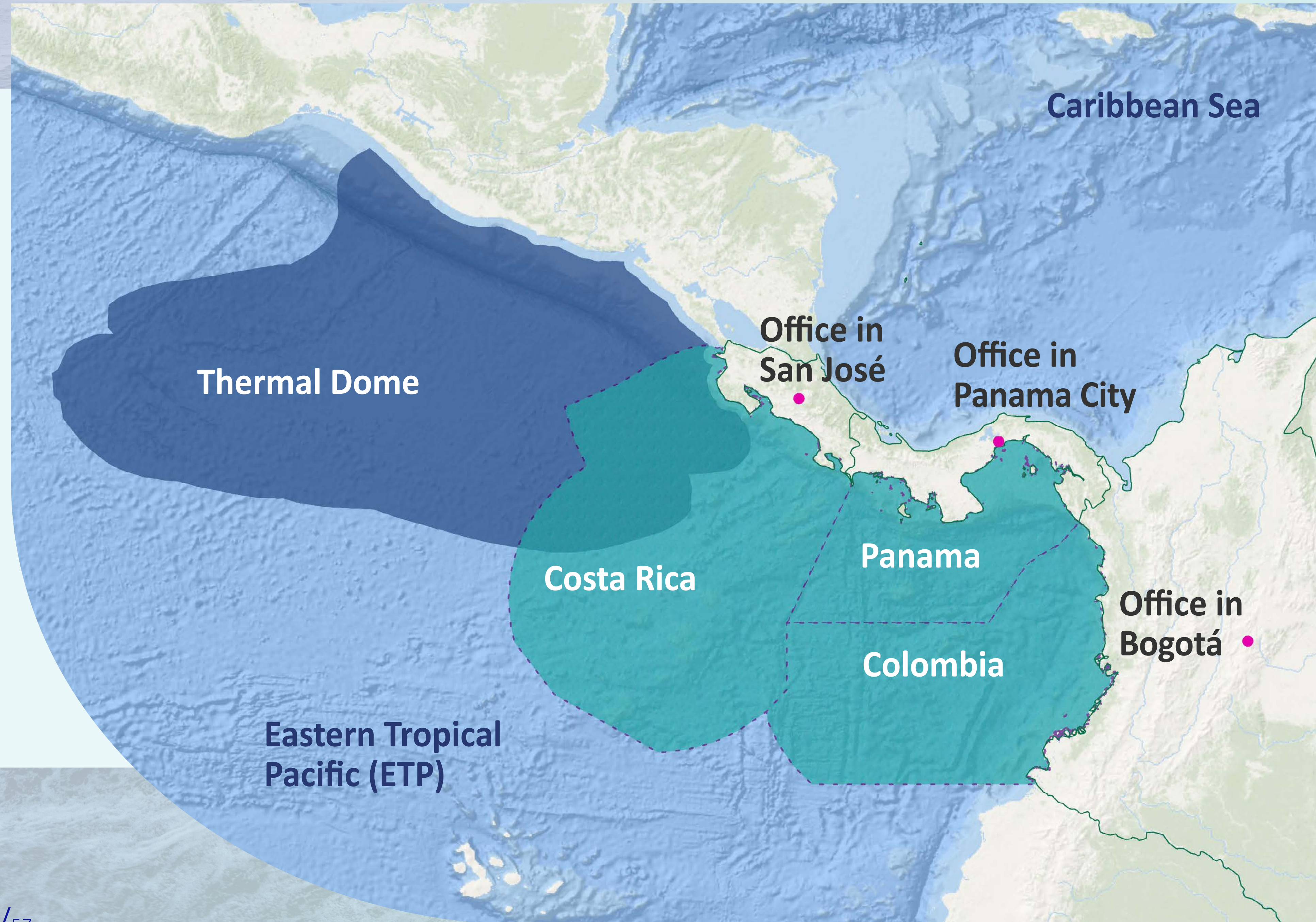
To promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources in the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP).

Vision

A biodiverse and healthy ocean, generating well-being for the present and future generations.

**Geographic
focus area:**

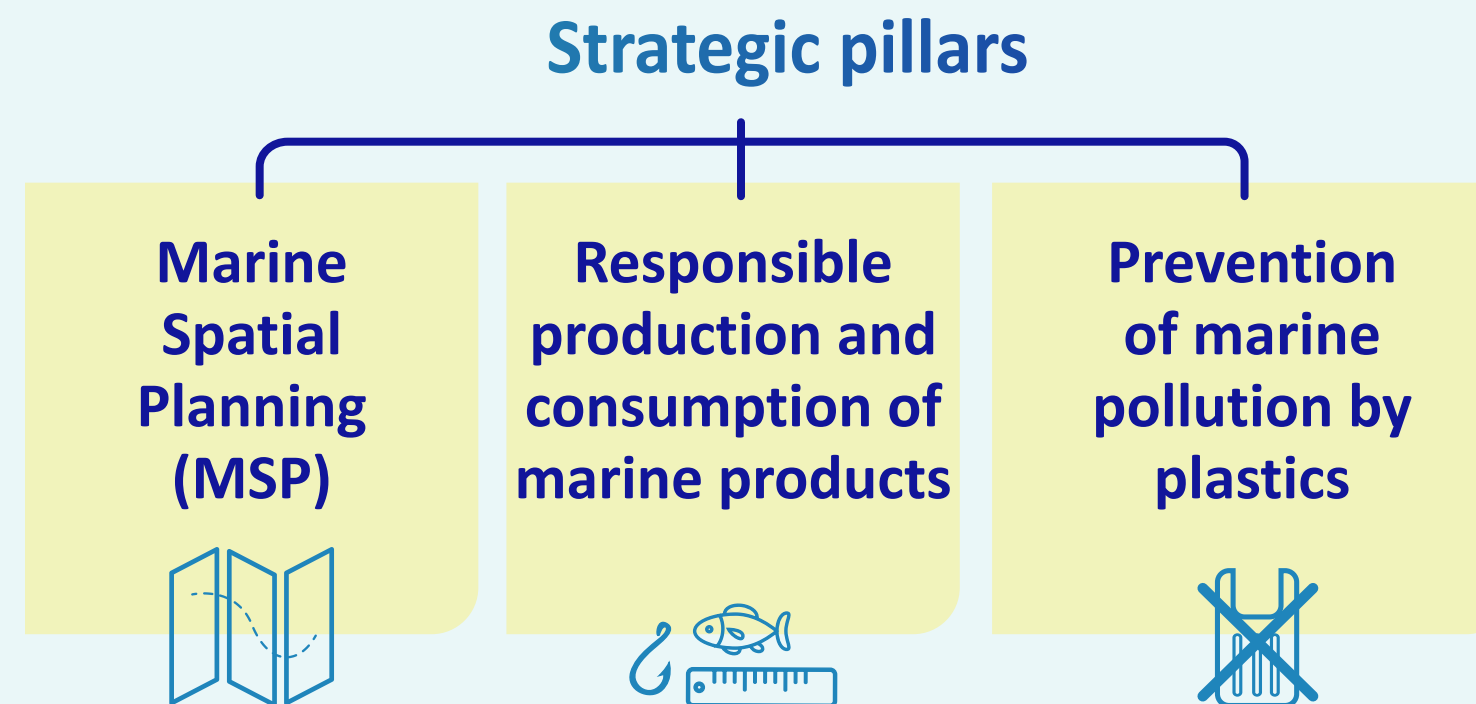
**Eastern
Tropical
Pacific
(ETP)**



What we do

MarViva Foundation supports the construction of multi-sectoral visions that optimize the effectiveness of regulations, strategies, and measures for marine conservation and sustainable development. We foster access to technical and scientific information, capacity building, and partnerships between actors. We promote an ecosystemic, multisectoral and interinstitutional approach based on advisory and empowerment of relevant stakeholders for decision-making in the design, implementation, and evaluation of regulations and best practices. We also facilitate the establishment and consolidation of participatory governance structures, guaranteeing the insertion of community sectors and civil society in the integrated management of marine and coastal spaces and resources.

We address them through a multidisciplinary team, including specialists in biology, law, geography, business administration, social development, and communication, organized in three regional programs (Communication, Science, and Policy Advocacy).



Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*).
Puntarenas, Costa Rica. © Claude Huot

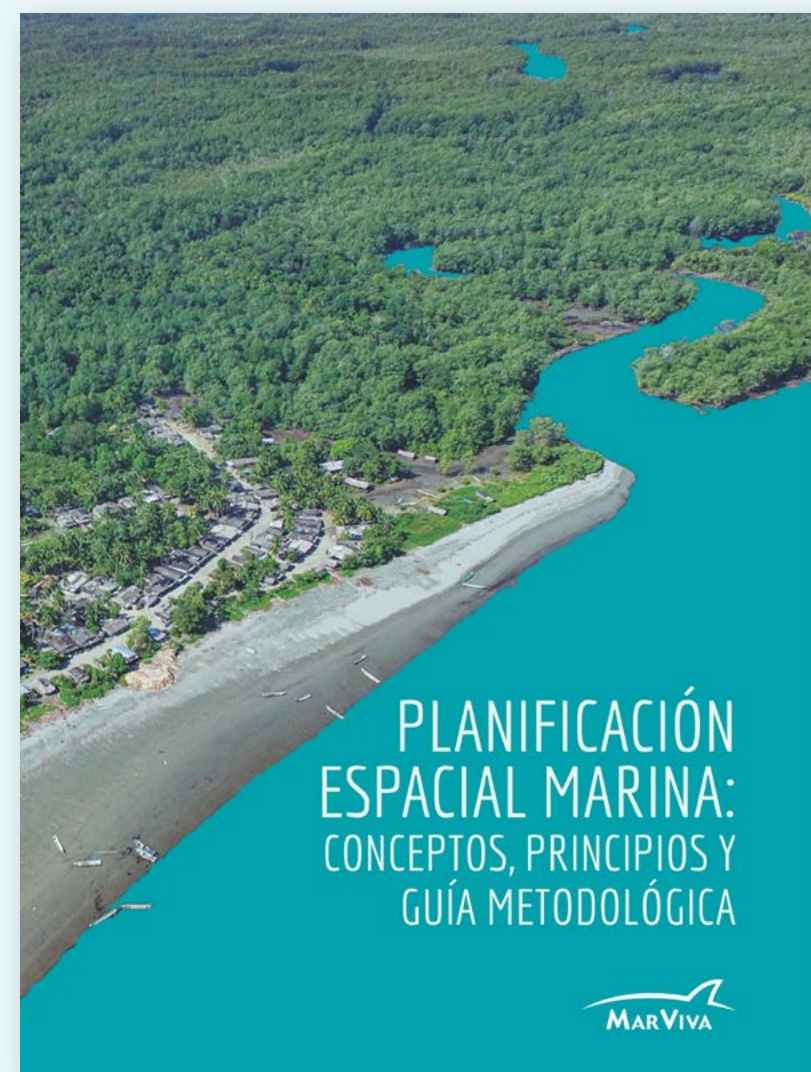




Strategic pillars

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is a public, participatory and multisectoral process for the integrated management of marine and coastal areas and resources. It allows planning the time, location, and form of human activities in the sea, considering complementary objectives of ecological, economic, and social health and prosperity. It involves various stakeholders in the governance, planning, design, and implementation of marine management and conservation measures. Relevant stakeholders include public authorities, institutional entities, local governments, fishing (artisanal, industrial, sport) and maritime transport sectors, small and large tourism entrepreneurs, infrastructure developers, community-based organizations, coastal populations, scientific community, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), among others.



Activities such as fishing, mariculture, tourism, mining, navigation, energy generation, development of ocean and coastal infrastructure, or research, among others, are intensifying with globalization, technological advances and population growth. The lack of spatio-temporal organization, as well as of regulation and monitoring, generates conflicts between uses, and/or between uses and the environment. Together with climate change and pollution, they accelerate the degradation of habitats, ecosystems, and environmental services, damaging the sustainability of biodiversity, food security, human health, and critical sources of income, at local, regional, and global levels.

Mangroves along Río Sierpe, Costa Rica. © Tanguy de Saint-Cyr



With scope in the local, regional, and high seas areas, MarViva focuses its efforts on:

Policy and media advocacy to improve the regulatory and institutional framework.

Multisectoral participation in planning and decision-making for the sustainable management of marine and coastal space and resources.

Climate change adaptation of marine-dependent productive activities (emphasis: fishing and tourism).

Promotion of integrated coastal development.

Transparency in access to and management of information.

Combating illegal fishing, trade of vulnerable species, and overexploitation of marine and coastal habitats and ecosystems.

Strengthening of participatory governance.

Establishment of alliances for optimization of resources and capacities aimed at marine conservation and sustainability.

Promotion of high seas management and governance instruments, highlighting its connection with jurisdictional waters.

Striped dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*). © Chase Dekker



IN COOPERATION WITH OUR DONORS AND PARTNERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THIS STRATEGIC AXIS, THE MOST RELEVANT ADVANCES DURING 2022 INCLUDE:

Participatory planning

Costa Rica

- Support to participatory monitoring of artisanal fishery product associated with 85 fishing grounds, 27 commercial species and 6 collection centers in the Gulf of Nicoya.
- Generation of scientific information on the aggregation of vulnerable species of commercial interest, such as sharks and tunas, in the seamounts of the Cocos Marine Conservation Area.
- Assessment of the Social Progress Index in three coastal districts of the central canton of Puntarenas.

Panama

- Generation of a legal proposal for the recognition and protection of a marine corridor in the central-eastern portion of the Gulf of Chiriquí, identified through participatory consultation with the community tourism and artisanal and sport fishing sectors.

Colombia

- Elimination of non-selective fishing gear (gillnets) in the community of Tribugá, Chocó, contributing to the sustainability of the Regional District of Integrated Management Tribugá-Cabo Corrientes Gulf (DRMI-GTCC).

San Juan, Litoral del San Juan (Chocó, Colombia). © MarViva



- Awareness generation in 7 communities in Bajo Baudó, Chocó, on the importance of sharks for the sustainability of marine ecosystems and good practices to prevent their incidental capture.

Regional

- Training of 114 artisanal fishermen and 37 public officials in Chile, contributing to the protection of migratory species in the Eastern Tropical Pacific by promoting release and resuscitation techniques to reduce the mortality of sea turtles incidentally caught in the longline and purse seine fleets in South America.

Regulatory improvement

Strengthening of relevant regulatory proposals through technical, legal, scientific, and media support, promoting conservation and sustainable use of the ocean:

Panama

- Executive Decree 27 of March 15, 2022, which formalizes the National Ocean Policy **(Approved)**.
- Law 304 of May 31, 2022, which establishes integral protection of coral reef systems, ecosystems and associated species **(Approved)**.
- Resolution DM-0089-2022, for adoption of the Management Plan for the Cordillera de Coiba Managed Resources Area **(Approved)**.
- National Oceans Policy **(Approved)**.
- Draft Law that establishes the conservation and protection of sea turtles and their habitats.

Playa Tintorera, Isla Cebaco, Veraguas, Panama. © Angelo Solanilla

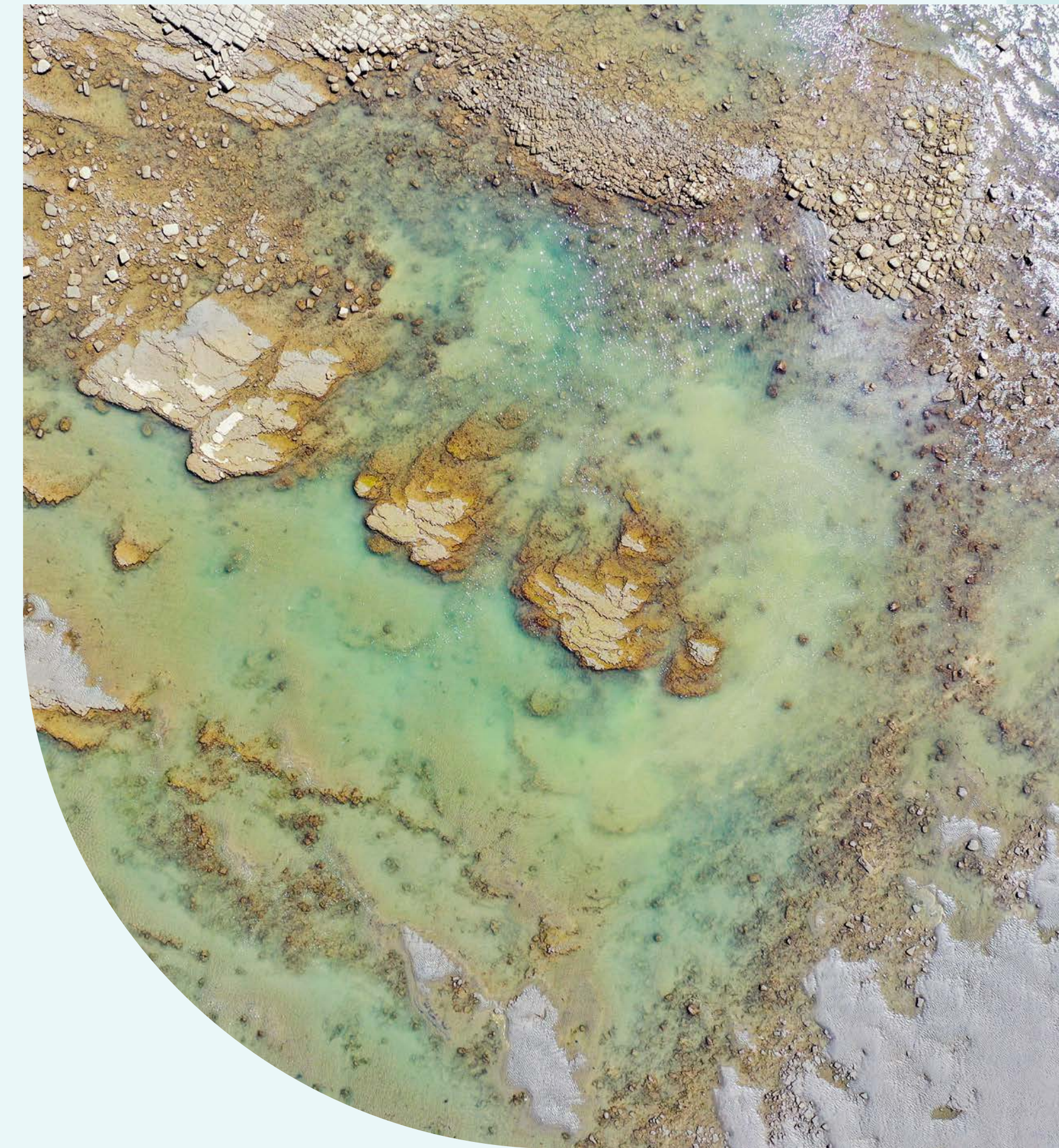


- Draft Law that amends Law 13 of May 5, 2005, with objective of prohibiting the capture of marine mammals for recreational or educational purposes.
- Proposed Executive Decree regulating the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove swamps.
- Proposed Executive Decree regulating sport fishing.
- Proposed Executive Decree on the evaluation of Environmental Audits and Environmental Management and Adaptation Programs.
- Proposed Executive Decree for the regulation of the environmental evaluation process of the General Environmental Law.

Costa Rica

- Voluntary technical standard (INTE A125:2022) for market transparency through the correct labeling of fishery products **(Approved)**.
- Law 10304 of August 24, 2022, to recover Costa Rica's tuna wealth and promote its sustainable use **(Approved)**.
- Bill 22735 of 2021, to declare the country free of oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation.
- Bill 21754 of 2019, for protection of shark species in a state of threat.
- Bill 23000 of 2021, on payment for ecosystem services as a financial sustainability mechanism for marine management.

Rocky shore in Costa Rica. © MarViva



- Bill 23213 of 2022, to reform the competencies of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (*criterion against* limiting citizen participation in public interest decision making in environmental matters).
- Bill 22609 of 2021, to develop and promote squid fishing (*criterion against* the increase in the number of licenses without scientific data on target stocks).

Colombia

- Proposed Decree 281 of 2021 for the protection and conservation of sharks, marine rays and chimaeras.
- Bill 229 of 2021, on principles of responsible fishing.
- Bill to restrict the manufacture, possession, storage, distribution, commercialization and use of non-regulated fishing gear.

Regional

- Promoted protection of vulnerable and endangered species under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES-COP19):
 - Proposal 37: 54 species of sharks of the family Carcharhinidae (requiem sharks) **(Approved)**.
 - Proposal 37: 6 species of sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (hammerhead sharks) **(Approved)**.
 - Proposal 40: 6 species of rays 6 of the family Rhinobatidae (guitarfishes) **(Approved)**.

Awareness generation on participatory planning and integrated marine governance, among new councils in the framework of the electoral processes in Costa Rica. © MarViva



Dusky shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*). © Andy Mann



Local governance

- Training of 230 community leaders, public officials, and representatives of the fishing sector in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia (emphasis: associativity, marine and fisheries legislation and policy, governance of marine protected areas and coastal marine territories).
- Engagement of 280 representatives of community-based organizations in decision-making processes to combat illegal fishing and promote responsible fishing in the marine protected areas of the Pacific coast of Chocó (Colombia) and Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica).
- Strengthening of local skills for responsible fishing in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, including 6 artisanal fishing associations, the Responsible Fishing Committee, and the Board of Directors of 'La Red del Golfo' through administrative and organizational capacity building.
- Strengthening of the Alliance for the Declaration of a new Marine Protected Area in Litoral del San Juan, in the Colombian Chocó, through technical contributions to the work plan and proposal of a participatory governance model.
- Strengthening of the multisectoral governance structure of the Regional District for Integrated Management Encanto de los Manglares del Bajo Baudó (DRMI-EMBB) in Colombia, with the generation of management tools for the protected area (emphasis: governance structure, action plan).



Withdrawal of non-selective fishing gear in support to the implementation of the Management Plan of the Regional District of Integrated Management Golfo de Tribugá-Cabo Corrientes (DRMI-GTCC) in Chocó, Colombia. © Codechocó

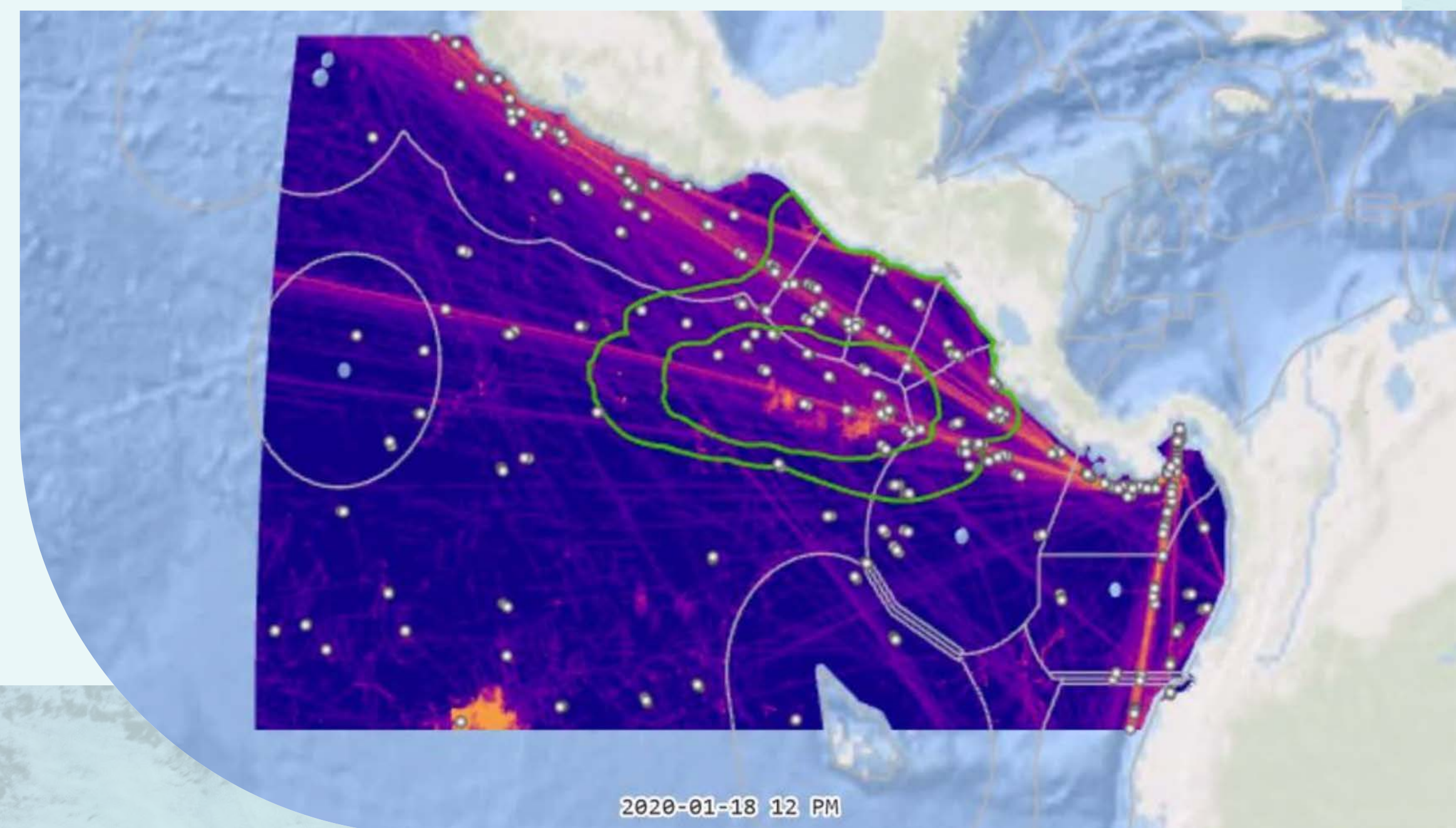
During 2022, alliances were formalized with the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), the National Coast Guard System (SNG), the Guanacaste Chamber of Fishers (CPG), and the Responsible Fishing Committee of La Red del Golfo to combat illegal fishing and promote responsible fishing in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. © MarViva



Regional governance

- Proposal to the United Nations Conference for the formation of a technical group to support the implementation of the international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity outside international waters, under negotiation within the framework of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
- Strengthening of the technical position of the governments of Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia during the fifth intergovernmental negotiating conference on the binding international agreement for the conservation of marine biodiversity in the high seas.
- Promotion of the designation of the Thermal Dome as a site of Importance for Marine Mammals (IMMA) in recognition of the relevance of its habitats for the conservation of biodiversity within and outside jurisdictional waters **(Approved)**.

MarViva promotes access to information and multi-sectoral involvement in the generation of management recommendations highlighting the ecological and socioeconomic linkages between the exclusive economic zones in Central America and the High Seas. © MarViva



Maritime traffic across the Thermal Dome.

Source: Marine Geospatial Lab, Duke University, 2022

Illegal fishing and trade

Costa Rica

- Strengthening of control and surveillance in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, through technical and financial support to maritime patrolling, in alliance with the Responsible Fishing Committee of 'La Red del Golfo de Nicoya' and the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC).
 - Sensitization of local stakeholders and municipal governments in coastal communities on the environmental and socioeconomic crisis caused by illegal fishing.
 - Training of 28 public officials and 55 representatives of the artisanal fishing sector on the regulatory framework.
 - Participatory mapping of illegal fishing areas.
 - Establishment of a pilot program for community control and surveillance during the three months of the official closure season, with voluntary participation of 5 artisanal fishing organizations:

530 community patrols executed.

76 suspected illegal fishing infractions reported to the competent authorities.

8 illegal fishing infractions confirmed.

Sample illegal gear confiscated by the coast guard and environmental authorities in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. © MarViva



Panama

Training of 250 public officials and 40 representatives of the artisanal and sport fishing sectors on the fishing regulatory framework and procedures for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Training of 90 officials of the Inter-institutional Coordination Platform of the Greater Gulf of Chiriquí (emphasis: fishing regulations, criminal prosecution system, chain of custody, environmental justice, maritime control and surveillance).

Equipment of key positions in the regional delegations of the member authorities of the Inter-institutional Coordination Platform of the Greater Gulf of Chiriquí, in support of maritime patrolling.

Workshop on interinstitutional coordination in deterrence of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing (Panama, December 2022). © MarViva





Responsible production and consumption of marine products and services

During the period 1974 to 2019, the world's population doubled, growing from 4 billion to almost 8 billion (World Bank). In contrast, during the same period, the percentage of marine fish species in a state of overexploitation increased from 10% to 35% (FAO 2022) due to pressures including human consumption, pollution, and climate change. The United Nations calls for “unlinking economic growth from environmental degradation, increasing resource efficiency, and promoting sustainable lifestyles that contribute to reducing poverty and the impacts of climate change” (SDG 12). Along these lines, the World Bank defines the blue economy as the "sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and employment, while preserving ecosystem health".

MarViva promotes the responsible production and consumption of marine products and services in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. We support market stakeholders in the development of livelihoods under principles of social and environmental sustainability, including fishing, tourism, mariculture and other productive alternatives that reduce human pressure on the ocean and its resources. In addition, through broad multi-sectoral awareness generation, we encourage institutional, corporate, and personal consumption decisions that maintain the productivity and resilience of marine habitats and biodiversity.

Participatory generation of the Annual Operating Plan of the Artisanal Fishing Association in Palo Seco, Panama. © MarViva



We focus our efforts on:

- Promotion of technical and financial incentives for marine conservation and integral coastal development.
- Promotion of productive activities under criteria of social and environmental responsibility, with emphasis on fishing, ecotourism, mariculture and productive alternatives that reduce human pressure on the sea.
- Support for the adaptation of responsible productive activities to the effects of climate change.

- Sensitization of market actors towards good practices for consumption of marine products and services.
- Implementation of technological tools and information management for participatory marine management.
- Community strengthening for local and sustainable productive activation.
- Promotion of gender equity in the management of marine production and governance.

Selective lobster fishing in Isla Leones, Panama. © MarViva



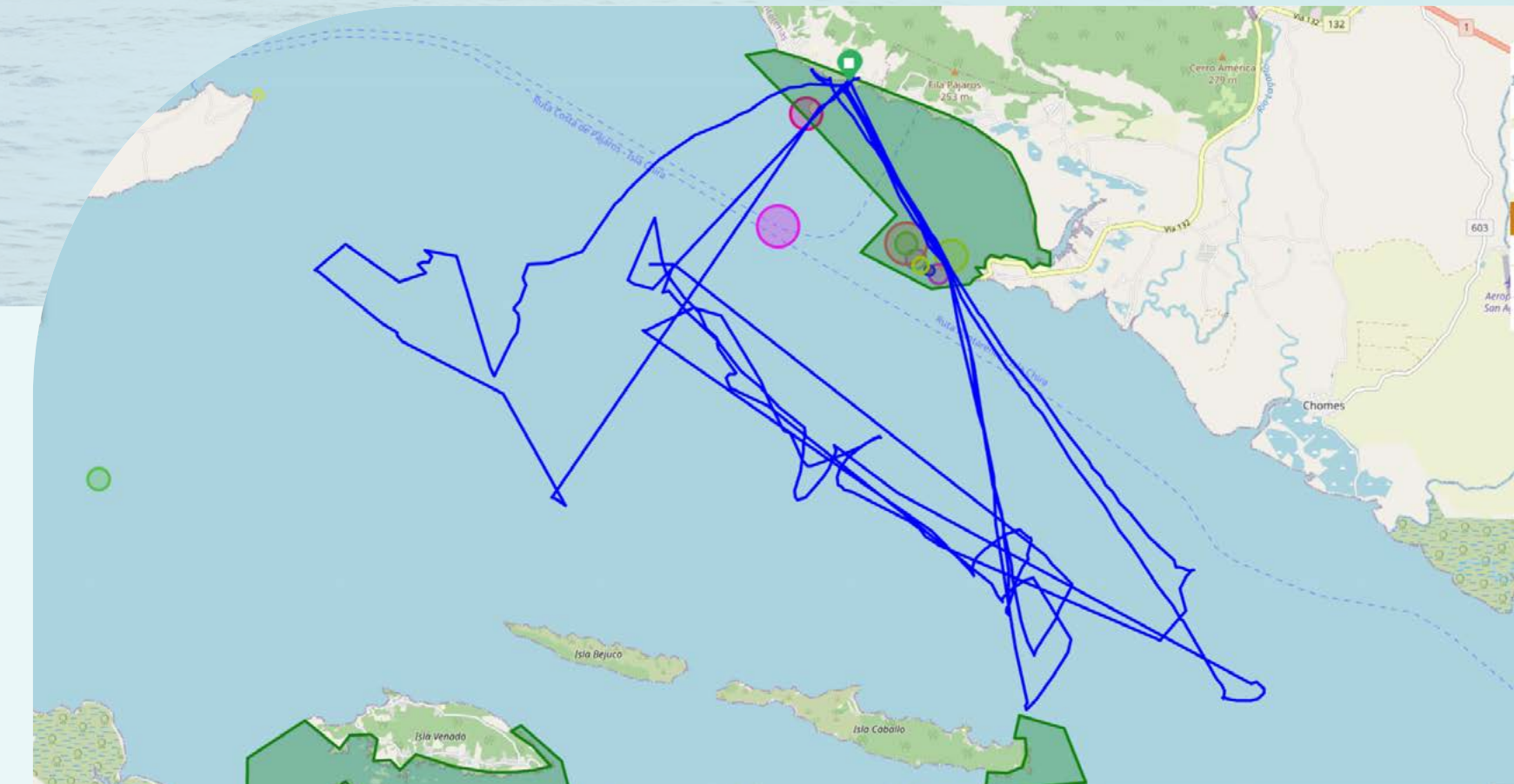
IN COOPERATION WITH OUR DONORS AND PARTNERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THIS STRATEGIC AXIS, THE MOST RELEVANT ADVANCES DURING 2022 INCLUDE:

Regional

- Training of 28 community-based organizations (685 beneficiary families) in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, with focus on responsible fishing good practices, administrative management, and gender equity.
- Strengthening of two artisanal fishing value chains in Costa Rica and Colombia through the implementation of digital sales tools, with the commercialization of 19 tons of marine products caught under responsible fishing criteria.

Costa Rica

- Identification of productive alternatives for the coastal communities of the central canton of Puntarenas, including leather production from fish skin, beekeeping, and community-based rural tourism, through consultation with public institutions, academia, and community civil society organizations.
- Training and equipment of 58 inhabitants of Puntarenas (95% women) for production of leather from fish skin and linkage with buyers in the domestic and international markets.



Pilot implementation of geospatial tools to trace the origin of marine products, in compliance with regulations and good practices for responsible fishing in Costa Rica. © MarViva

The community initiative PIEL MARINA in Costa Rica contributes to responsible use of marine resources by producing leather out of the waste skin of individuals caught in compliance with environmental responsibility criteria. © MarViva



Panama

- Strengthening of responsible consumption of marine products, supporting the commercialization of 100 annual tons of fish with the 'Shark-Free Ceviche' seal which validates the absence of vulnerable or endangered species through random molecular genetic testing.
- Strengthening of the value proposition of community groups dedicated to productive alternatives in the rural community-based tourism destination Golfo de Montijo, through gastronomic diversification and linkages with responsible fishing organizations.
- Establishment of local capacities for the creation of microenterprises with self-managed investments of more than US\$150,000 in community-based tourism initiatives, in partnership with the Federation of Artisanal Fishers in the Area of Influence of Coiba National Park (FEPACOIBA).
- Improvement of equitable participation in governance structures in 14 artisanal fishing organizations in Gulf of Montijo:

93% have female representation on the Boards of Directors.

40% of the Board positions are held by women.

29% of presidential positions are held by women, including the Federation of Artisanal Fishermen of the Area of Influence of Coiba National Park (FEPACOIBA).



In 2022, consumers in Panama bought 1,250,000 units of 'Shark-free ceviche', contributing to marine resource conservation and sustainability. © MarViva

Visitors in Coiba and Isla Leones in Gulf of Montijo, Panama, enjoy traditional gastronomy based on fresh fish caught in compliance with good practices like consideration of the species vulnerability, the use of selective gear, and respect to maturity size, closure seasons, and legal fishing grounds. © MarViva



Responsible consumption: MarViva's Stoplight Guide allows market stakeholders in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia to know about the vulnerability of the marine species of commercial interest. © MarViva



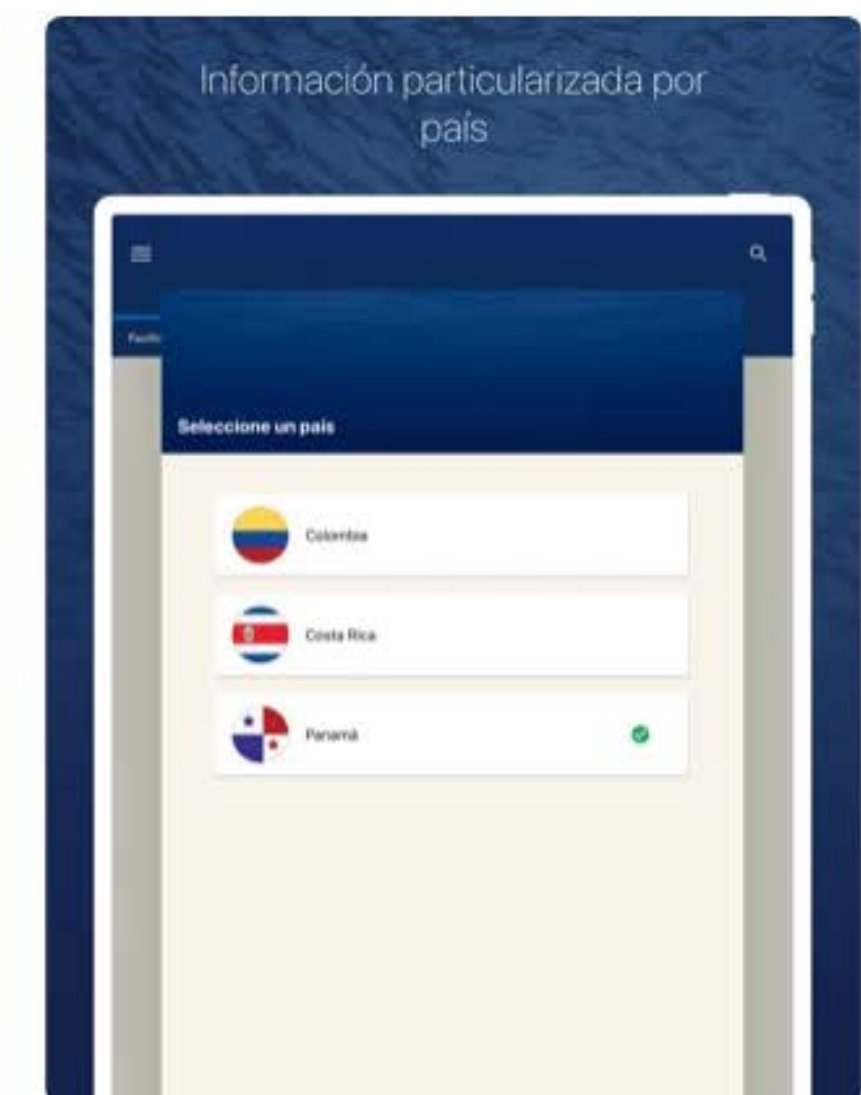
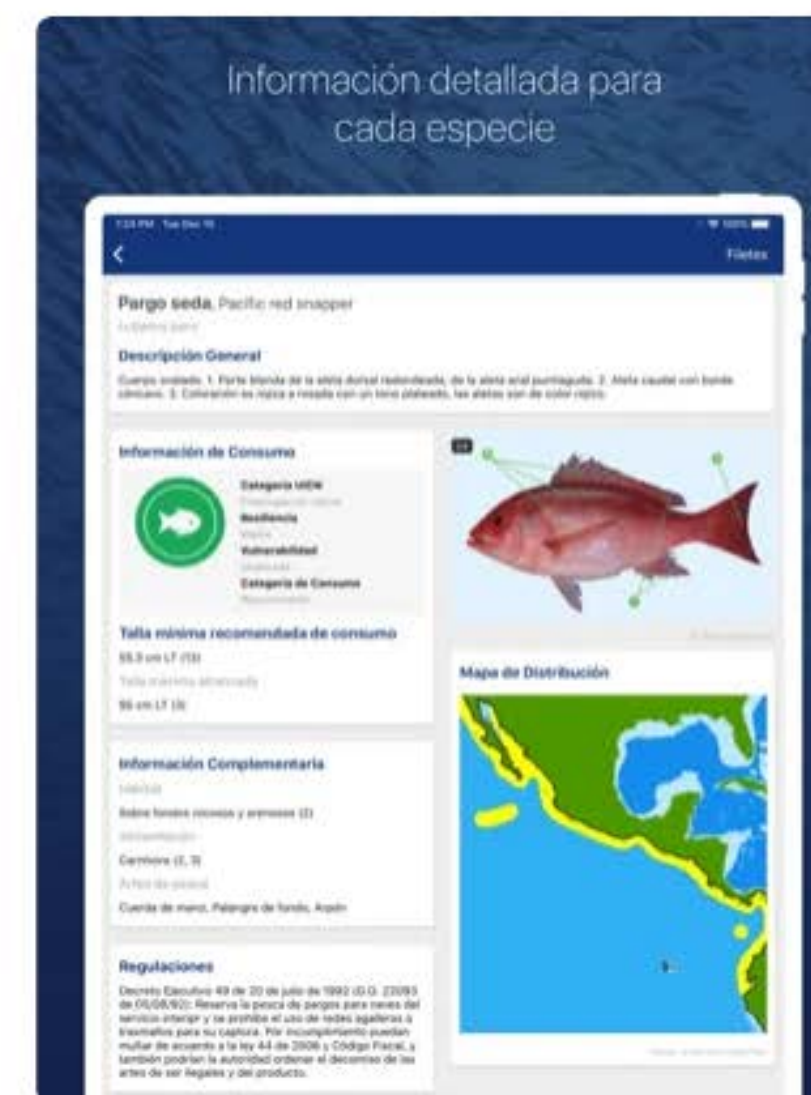
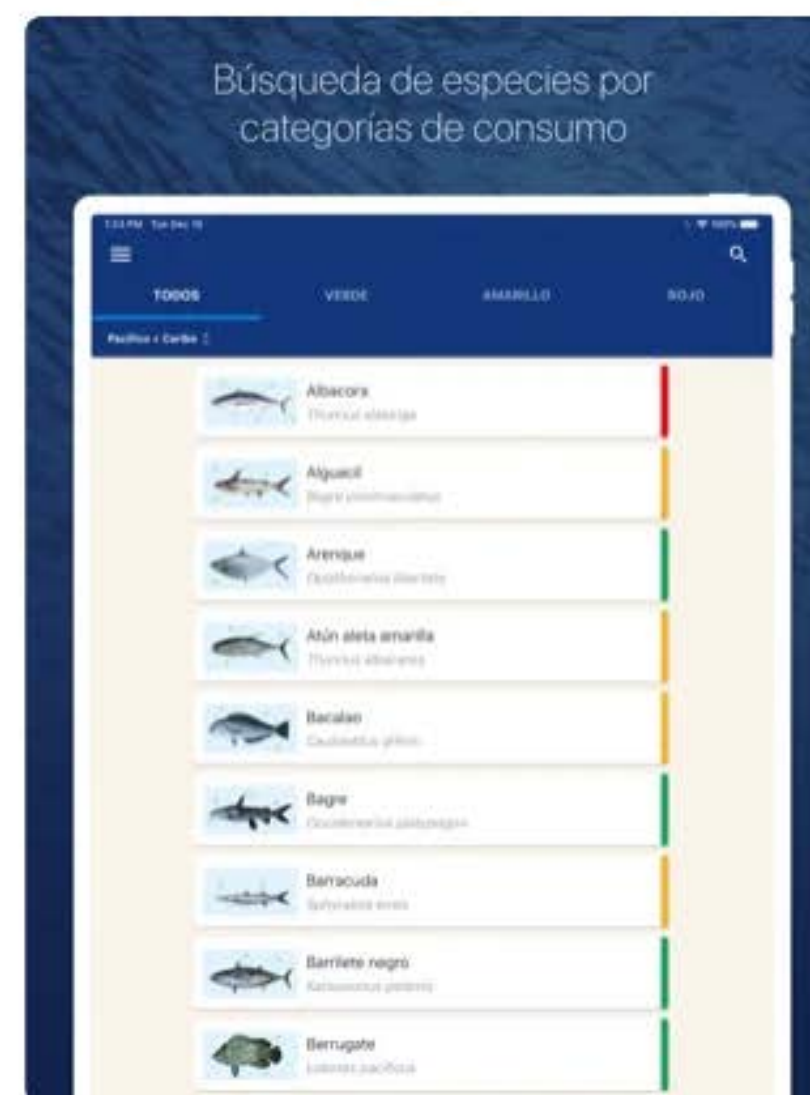
MarViva: Guía Semáforo 4+

Fundacion Marviva Apps

Designed for iPad

Free

Screenshots iPad iPhone



Colombia

Facilitation of the creation of the Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales Responsables de Virudó, in benefit of 18 artisanal fishing families in Bajo Baudó, Chocó.

Promotion of establishment of a community microenterprise in partnership with Asociación the Lobos del Manglar, in the community of Tribugá, Nuquí, Chocó, encompassing 11 Afro-descendant families dedicated to rural community tourism and environmental education.

Kayak tour along the mangroves in Tribugá, Chocó, Colombia. © MarViva





Prevention of marine plastic pollution

The amount of plastic in the world's oceans is estimated between 75 and 199 million tons, with the potential for annual pollution to triple by 2040, reaching up to 37 million additional tons of plastic in the sea each year (UNEP, 2021). Never before has humanity produced and consumed so much plastic, a material that is difficult to recycle, harmful to the environment, and potentially toxic to humans (UNEP, 2021). Society lacks knowledge about the characteristics and polluting impacts of plastic materials, and capacity for integrated waste management. The result is unlimited increase in environmental pollution, with significant impacts on the ocean, its biodiversity, human health, the climate crisis, and the livelihoods of millions of coastal inhabitants in all continents.

With emphasis on the life cycle of plastic, from the extraction of the raw material to its final disposal, MarViva focuses its efforts on:

Raising awareness on good consumption practices to encourage rejection and reduction in the use of disposable plastics.

Promotion of market transparency to make visible the true impacts of plastic materials erroneously marketed as recyclable, degradable, compostable, green, ecological, or environmentally friendly.

Promotion of municipal and national legislation, as well as international agreements and commitments, for the reduction of marine plastic pollution and the establishment of extended, shared, and differentiated responsibilities.

Involvement of the corporate sector and municipal governments in the integrated management of solid waste.

Marine pollution by plastics. Puntarenas, Costa Rica.
© Sergio A. Simón



IN COOPERATION WITH OUR DONORS AND PARTNERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THIS STRATEGIC AXIS, THE MOST RELEVANT ADVANCES DURING 2022 INCLUDE:

International initiatives

- Promotion of a legally binding international instrument to reduce plastic pollution in all ecosystems, including the ocean, through:
 - Technical input for the drafting of the standard with focus on the life cycle of such materials, in the framework of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEP).
 - Training of the official delegations and institutional authorities of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala that participate in international negotiations to design relevant public policies, considering regional experiences, scientific research, and legal analysis.
 - Facilitation of the development of homogeneous government positions at the regional level, involving 200 officials representing Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala, in preparation for the global negotiations.
- Support to the construction and officialization of the "Regional Action Plan on Marine Debris for the Northeast Pacific" in coordination with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), with active involvement of institutional representatives from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.
- Training of 400 decision-makers and members of civil society in Latin America and the Caribbean on regulations for the prevention and management of plastic pollution, monitoring and information tools for decision-making, and new technologies in the framework of the implementation of the Marine Debris Action Plan for the Northeast Pacific.

Promotion of regulations and good practices with focus on the life cycle of plastics contributes to reduce marine pollution through improvements in integral waste management. © Shutterstock



- Development of the National Marine Debris Action Plan for El Salvador, in support of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).
- Generation of 4 technical documents ('policy briefs') for Latin America and the Caribbean, with public policy recommendations on alternative materials to disposable plastic, elements for an international agreement to combat plastic pollution, trade of plastic waste, and measures for plastic management with a life-cycle approach.

National regulations

- Strengthening of proposals for relevant regulatory projects through technical, legal, scientific, and media support, promoting the plastic life cycle approach:

Costa Rica

- Bill for the creation of extended producer responsibility schemes in relation to plastic bottles and containers (deposit and return system).
- Bill for the prohibition and substitution of single-use plastics.
- Bill for the prevention of marine pollution and sustainable management of discarded fishing nets (ghost fishing nets).
- Bill for the prohibition of microplastics adhered in cosmetics.
- Bill for creation of the national fund to encourage the conservation of marine ecosystem services and marine and coastal resources (Fondo Azul).
- Bill to combat environmental pollution by cigarette ends.

Disposable bottles contribute significantly to marine pollution by plastics. © Kamienczanka



Colombia

- Regulation of Law 2232 of 2022, on the promotion and certification of sustainable alternative materials, extended producer responsibility, and formalization of recyclers.
- Law 2232 of 2022, for the prevention of plastic pollution, first in the region with a life cycle approach **(Approved)**.

Panama

- Law No. 187/2000, for the progressive reduction and replacement of single-use plastics at the national level **(Approved)**.
- Executive Decree 9 of 2022, on the regulation of Law No. 187/2000 for the reduction and progressive replacement of single-use plastics **(Approved)**.
- Executive Decree 18 of 2022, on the National Marine Litter Plan **(Approved)**.
- Awareness generation among more than 500 representatives of academia, civil society, and decision-makers in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia on the importance of adopting and implementing standards with a life-cycle approach to address marine pollution from plastic debris.
- Generation of 15 technical documents ('policy briefs') in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, with public policy recommendations to strengthen the position of authorities and decision-makers regarding the formulation of regulations for prevention, reduction, and management of plastic pollution.

The presence of microplastics in the ocean increases daily. This toxic material affects our health and that of hundreds of marine species.

© Chayanuphol



Local regulations

- Achievement of judgment in favor of an enforcement action claiming the implementation of Agreement 39 of 2020 "Whereby the consumption of single-use plastics is replaced and regulated in the entities of the Tourism and Cultural District of Cartagena de Indias", Colombia, ordering the immediate reduction of the consumption of disposable plastics.

Exemplary case:

In 2022, the generation of 148,458 units of plastic waste was avoided in the coastal community of Cupica (Chocó, Colombia) in the framework of a voluntary agreement formalized by local leaders for the substitution of bags, containers, cutlery, straws and other single-use plastics. © Edgar Molina



Knowledge management

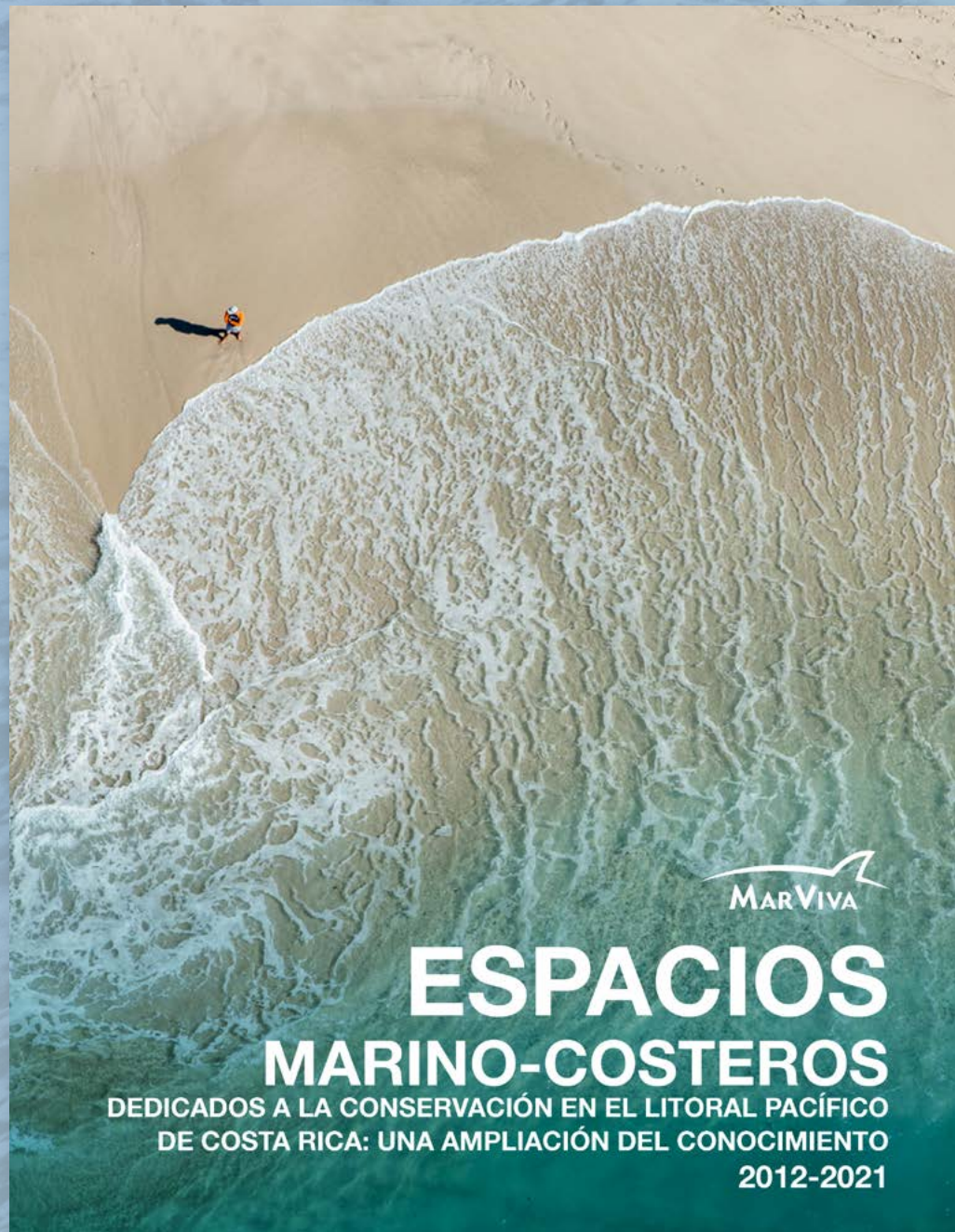
Every year, MarViva produces multiple synthesis and informative documents aimed at diverse multi-sector audiences, including decision-makers, institutional and civil society stakeholders. The objective is to disseminate scientific and technical rationale, recommendations, lessons learned, and best practices on multidisciplinary topics that are essential for the conservation and sustainability of the ocean and its resources.

The complete catalog of publications
generated by MarViva
is available in our

LIBRARY



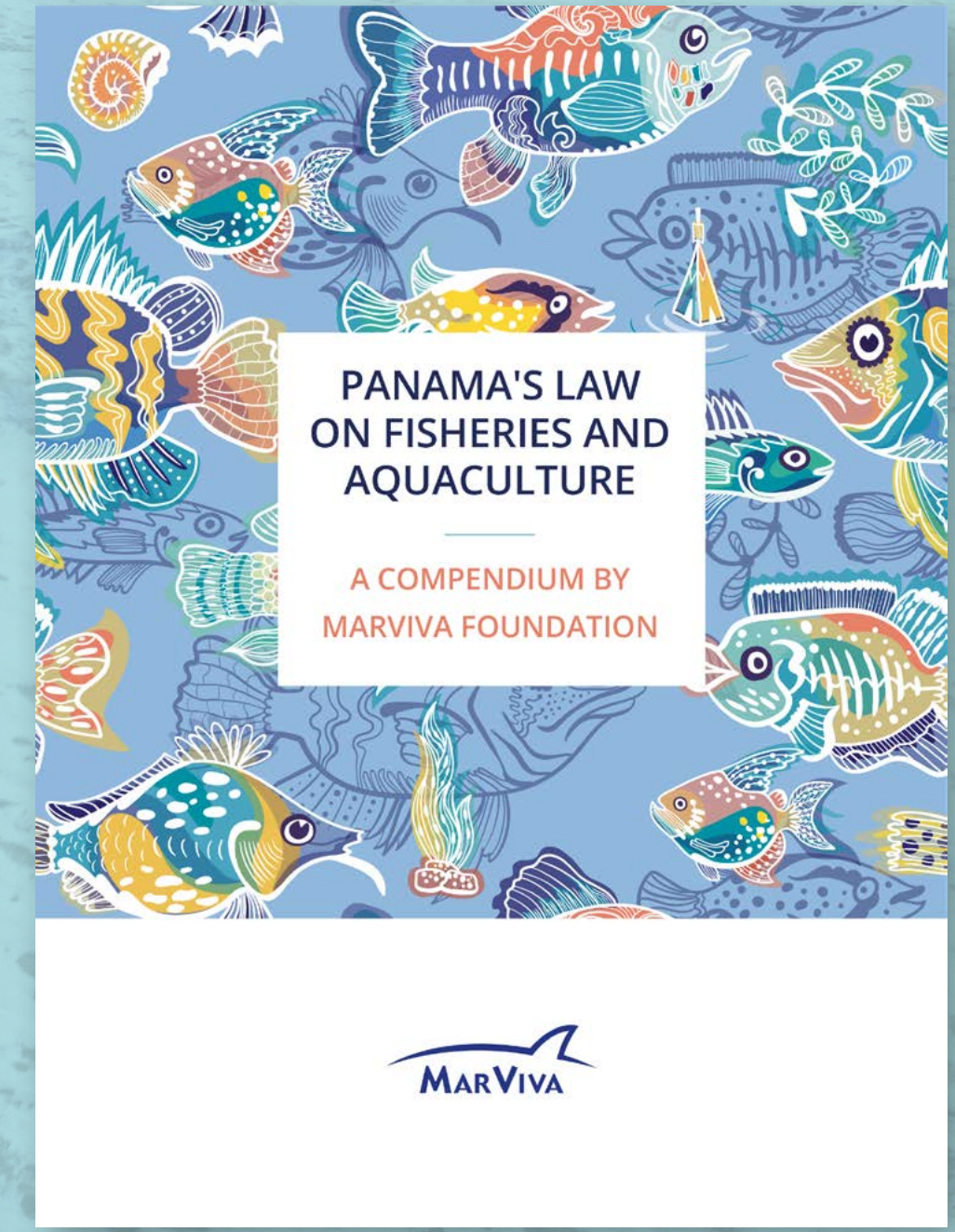
DURING 2022, FUNDACIÓN MARVIVA PRODUCED 15 NEW PUBLICATIONS:



Coastal and marine conservation areas on the Costa Rican Pacific

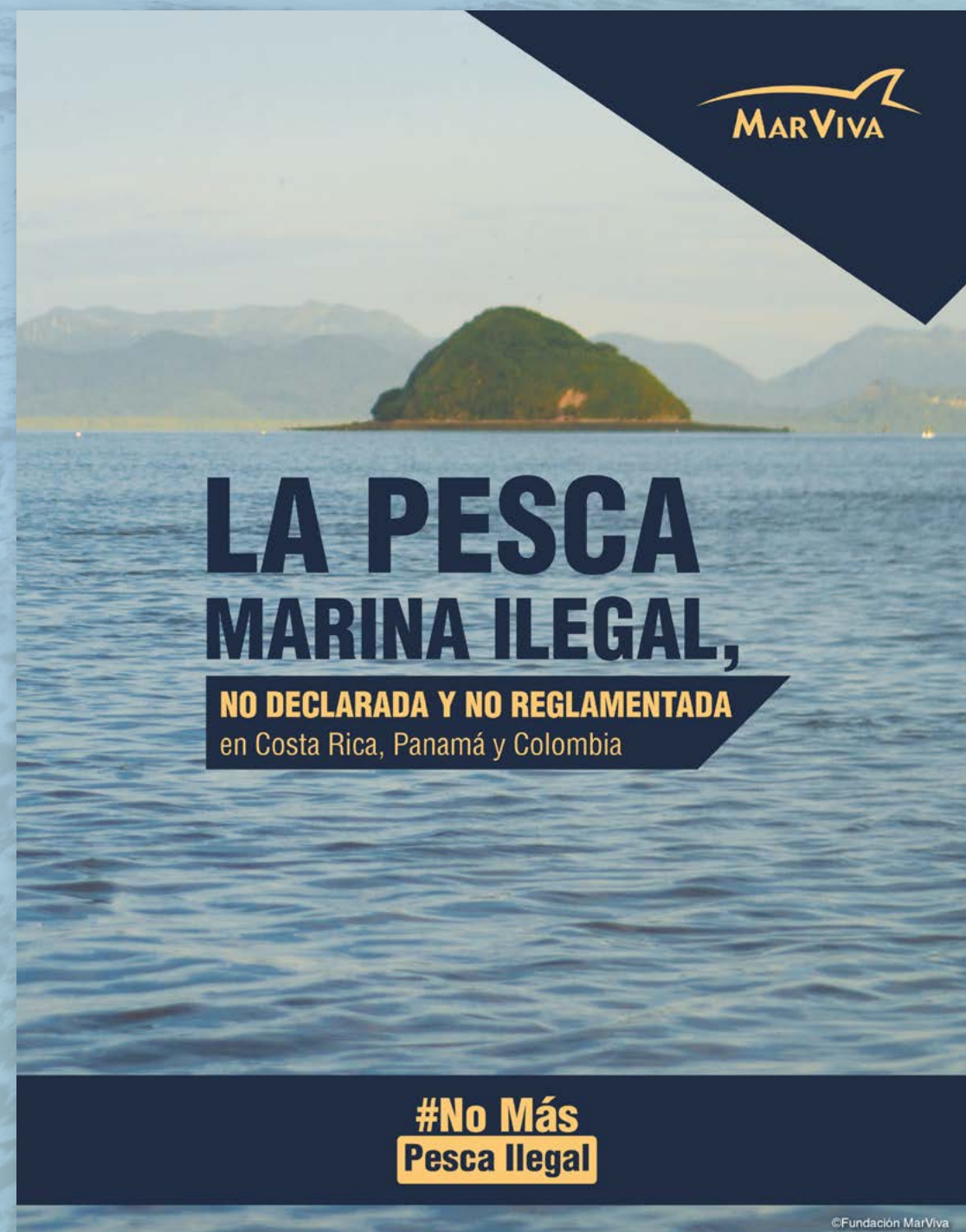


Social Progress Index in Puntarenas

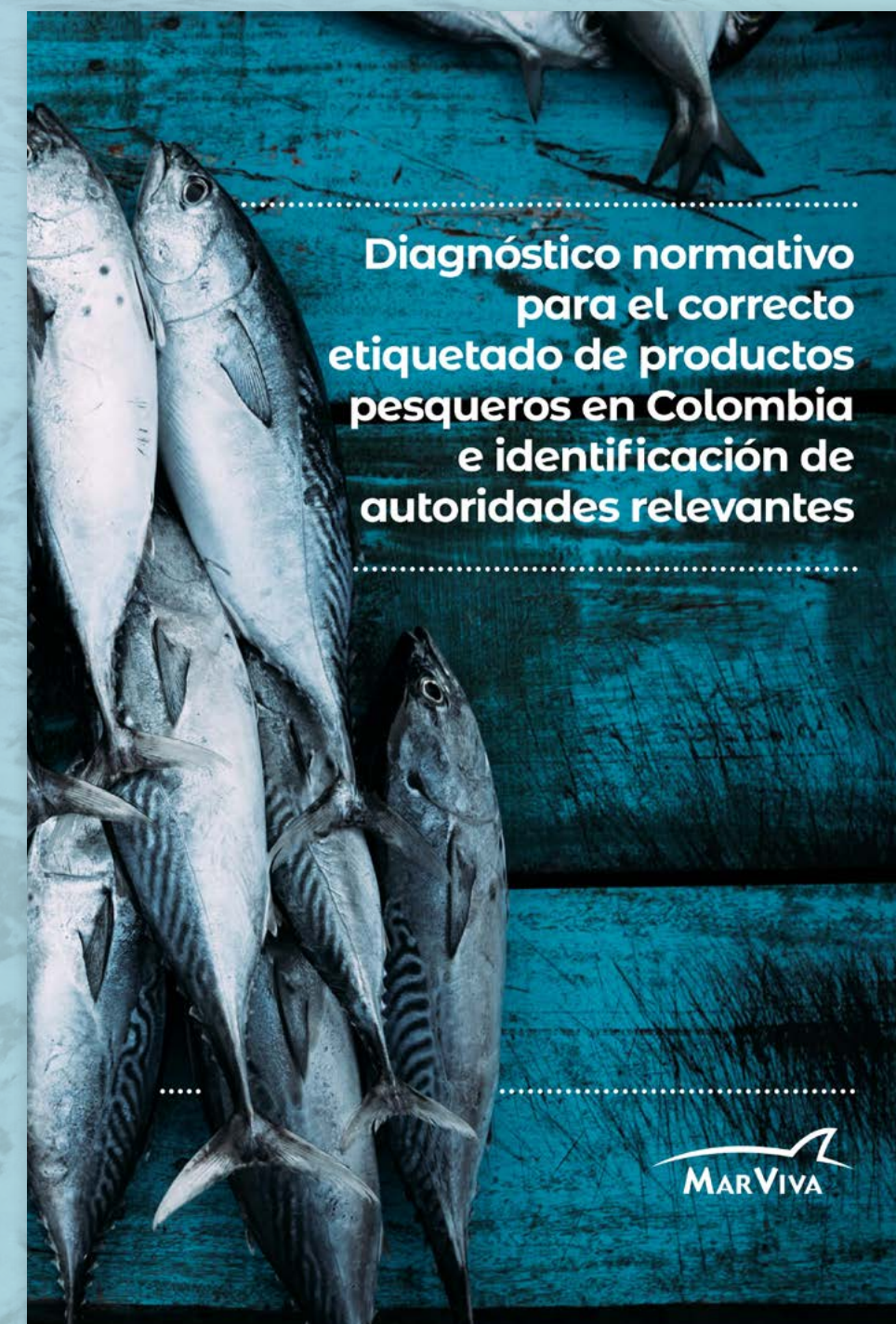




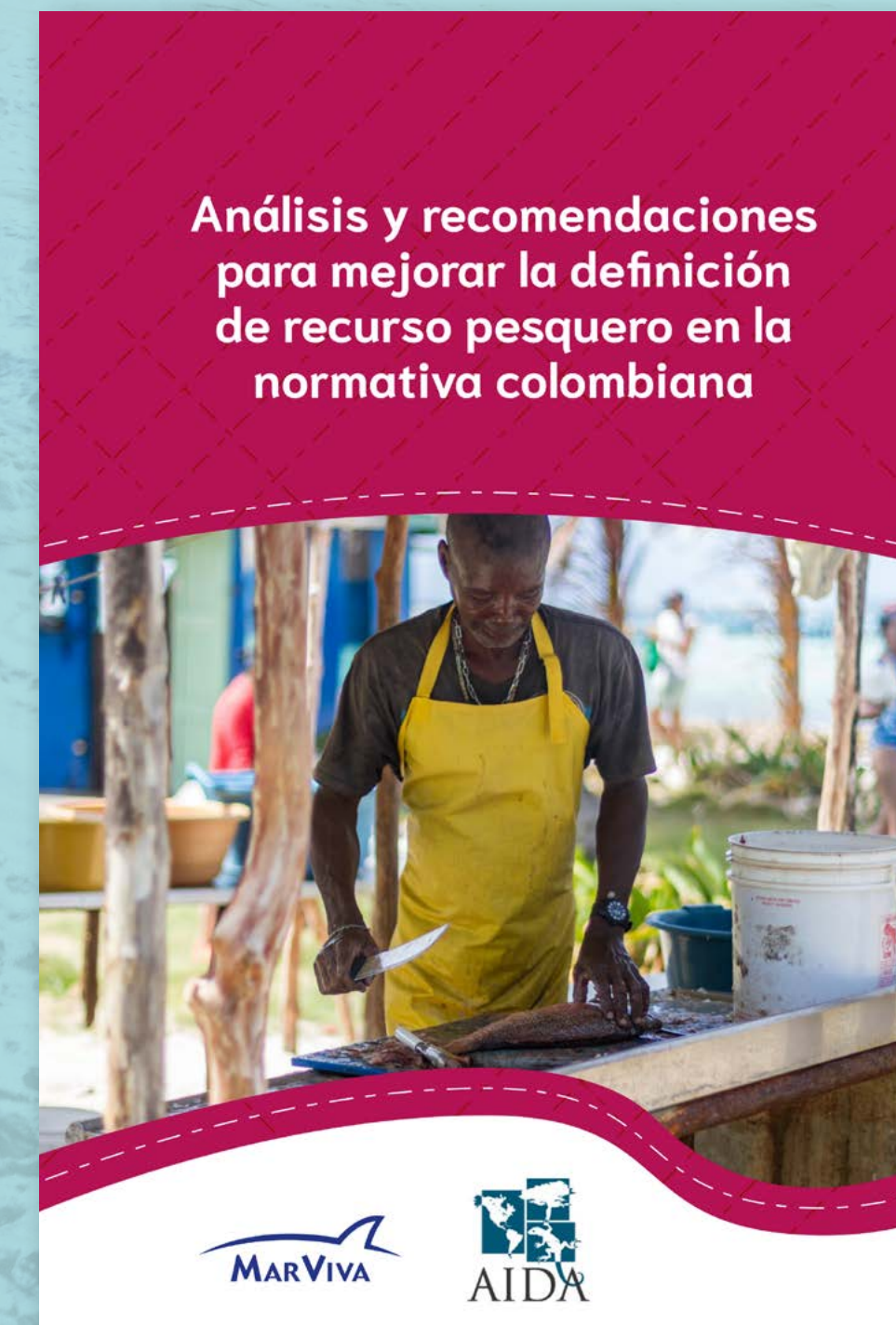
Manual on interinstitutional coordination for management of coastal and marine areas



Illegal fishing in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia



Diagnostic for labeling of marine products in Colombia



Recommendations for improvement of fish product definitions in Colombia





Proposals to presidential candidates in Colombia



Proposals to presidential candidates in Costa Rica



Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter





Concepts for management of marine litter in Latin America



Good practices to reduce shark captures in Colombia



IN ADDITION, MARVIVA CONSTANTLY PRODUCES INFORMATIVE MATERIAL IN SUPPORT OF OUR LINES OF WORK:

Infographs

CORREDOR BIOLÓGICO MARINO-COSTERO EN LA PORCIÓN CENTRO-ORIENTAL DEL GOLFO DE CHIRIQUÍ

"Un corredor marino es la zona de paso regular, en aguas marinas, que utilizan diversas especies para llevar a cabo múltiples actividades biológicas y ecológicas, facilitando la reproducción y alimentación de diferentes especies"

METODOLOGÍA

PASO 01 El área de trabajo se delimitó desde puerto Pedregal (David, Chiriquí) a Punta Brava (Sóna, Veraguas) y tiene una extensión de 12.282 km².

PASO 02 Se recopilaron bases de datos geoespaciales como sitios de alimentación y reproducción de aves, formaciones de coral, fondos, manglares, batimetría, temperatura superficial, corrientes, asistamiento y monitoreo satelital de algunos individuos de ballenas jorobadas, tiburón ballena y tortugas lora. Esta información se procesó para identificar los patrones de comportamiento, el ámbito hogareño y los hábitats críticos.

RESULTADOS

PASO 03 Se identificaron 10 hábitats críticos en el área del proyecto, los cuales corresponden a 1.299 km², donde aproximadamente el 60 % se encuentra dentro de las áreas marinas protegidas y 40 % fuera de ellas.

"Los hábitats críticos son áreas específicas dentro del rango normal de distribución de una especie o población, esenciales para su sobrevivencia, y que requieren de un manejo especial".

PASO 04 Para identificar el corredor marino y su conectividad, se elaboró una capa espacial que tome en cuenta toda la información analizada.

PASO 05 Propuesta de MarViva Promover la declaración del corredor biológico marino-costero en la porción centro-oriental del Golfo de Chiriquí y que se reconozcan las rutas de conectividad entre áreas protegidas y no protegidas en la zona.

"Esta propuesta será elevada ante el Ministerio de Ambiente para su evaluación y futura consulta con las comunidades y sectores vinculados a la zona".

Alternativas productivas sostenibles para promover el bienestar social y económico en el cantón central de Puntarenas

Principales hallazgos del proyecto "Puntarenas más próspera y segura a través del fortalecimiento institucional"

- Entre octubre de 2018 y junio de 2021, Fundación MarViva, con el financiamiento de la Iniciativa de Seguridad Regional para América Central (CARSI), lideró el proyecto "Puntarenas más próspera y segura a través del fortalecimiento institucional".
- Uno de sus objetivos fue identificar las alternativas productivas sostenibles con mayor potencial de viabilidad para ser implementadas en el mediano plazo, en beneficio de la población puntarenense vinculada a la actividad pesquera.

Proceso de priorización de alternativas productivas

Se realizaron 18 sesiones de trabajo con 15 instancias de gobierno, sector privado y academia, con el propósito de mapear las iniciativas de alternativas productivas para Puntarenas y el Pacífico Central. De este proceso, se levantó información de más de 30 iniciativas.

Las variables consideradas para priorizar las iniciativas más viables fueron:

Investigación y desarrollo del proceso productivo	Infraestructura productiva	Transferencia tecnológica
Estudios de viabilidad económica de la iniciativa	Análisis de mercado	Marco regulatorio
Escalabilidad del modelo de negocio	Articulación de instituciones	Viabilidad política

"Es necesario adoptar un enfoque holístico para el desarrollo costero, por medio de la promoción de alternativas para el desarrollo socioeconómico de las comunidades que dependen de la pesca"

(Resultados y recomendaciones clave de la evaluación de las políticas de pesca y acuicultura en Costa Rica por el Comité de Pesca de la OCDE, 2019).

La Comisión de Gobernanza Marina: aliada para el progreso social costero

Es un órgano permanente de coordinación interministerial, a cargo de articular e integrar la gestión entre las diferentes instancias del sector público que forman parte de la institucionalidad marino-costera costarricense.

Fue creada por medio del Decreto Ejecutivo 41775 del 8 de junio de 2019 y está integrada por las siguientes instancias:

- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
- Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Transportes
- Ministerio de Seguridad Pública
- Ministerio de Turismo
- Comisión de la Gobernanza Marina

Principales funciones

- Articular las políticas e instrumentos de planificación en materia marina, para promover su implementación por parte de las instituciones rectoras.
- Establecer políticas para impulsar la economía azul y el ordenamiento espacial marino.
- Ejecutar la implementación, evaluación, revisión y actualización de la Política Nacional del Mar.
- Definir mecanismos de coordinación para fortalecer la vigilancia de nuestros mares.
- Oficializar las Unidades de Gobernanza Marina, sus planes y comités marinos.

¿Qué es una economía azul?

Es un modelo de desarrollo basado en el uso sostenible y la conservación de los recursos marinos para promover el crecimiento económico, el progreso social y la salud de los ecosistemas marinos.

¿Qué es una Unidad de Gobernanza Marina?

Es un modelo de gestión y gobernanza descentralizada y participativa del espacio marino, en el que coexisten diferentes regímenes legales y actividades económicas, considerando variables ambientales, sociales, económicas y climáticas.

Sustainable productive alternatives to promote social and economic well-being in the central canton of Puntarenas

Main findings of the project "Safer and more prosperous Puntarenas through improved government services in marginal coastal areas in Costa Rica"

- Between October 2018 and June 2021, Fundación MarViva, with funding from the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), led the project "Safer and more prosperous Puntarenas through improved government services in marginal coastal areas in Costa Rica."
- One of its objectives was to identify feasible sustainable productive alternatives that, in the mid-term, would benefit the fishing-related population of Puntarenas.

Process for the prioritization of productive alternatives

18 work sessions were held with 15 government, private and academic entities, with the purpose of mapping alternative productive initiatives for Puntarenas and the Central Pacific. As a result of this process, information on more than 30 initiatives was collected.

The variables taken into account to prioritize the most viable initiatives were:

Research and development of the production process.	Productive infrastructure.	Technology transfer.
Economic feasibility studies of the initiative.	Market research.	Regulatory framework.
Business model scalability.	Institutional articulation.	Political viability.

"It is necessary to adopt a holistic approach to coastal development through the promotion of alternatives for the socioeconomic development of the fishing-dependant communities"

(Key results and recommendations of the evaluation of fisheries and aquaculture policies in Costa Rica by the OECD Committee on Fisheries, 2019).

El Programa Nacional de Clústeres aliado para el progreso social costero

Iniciativa del Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS), integrada por sectores públicos, privados, académicos y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.

Mediante la consolidación de redes de colaboración entre diferentes sectores, el programa pretende promover alianzas productivas para potenciar el desarrollo social, productivo y económico nacional con base en un enfoque territorial y de cadenas de valor.

¿Qué es un Clúster?

Es una red de colaboración intersectorial e interdependiente de una misma cadena de valor, que facilita el mejoramiento de la productividad, la competitividad, la innovación, los encadenamientos y el empleo.

La iniciativa se enmarca en la Estrategia Económica Territorial para una economía inclusiva y descarbonizada 2020-2050 en Costa Rica.

La plataforma ofrece a sus miembros asesorías para consolidar iniciativas, metodologías y herramientas de gestión, monitoreo y evaluación, así como contactos, facilitación de alianzas, y articulación con instituciones públicas y académicas.

El trabajo se organiza por región socioeconómica. En el caso del Pacífico Central, se han definido cinco iniciativas clúster:

- Manufactura
- Turismo
- Logística
- Industrias Marinas
- Agroindustria

What is the Thermal Dome?

• **Unique oceanographic phenomenon** in the American continent.
 • It is the result of the action of the trade winds, the marine currents (the North Equatorial Counter Current - NECC, the Costa Rica Coastal Current - CRCC and the North Equatorial Current - NEC) and the displacement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).

The upwelling zone causes variations in temperature at different depths, which, when plotted, results in an image with a characteristic dome or bell shape, giving rise to the name "Thermal Dome".

The ITCZ is a low pressure strip located on the equator, where trade winds converge and whose position varies seasonally, affecting the pattern of winds and rains in tropical countries.

The NECC, located in deep water, rises as it approaches the American continent, and then turns north and west, resulting in the formation of an eddy. This eddy causes the emergence of deep, cold and nutrient-rich waters to the surface, a phenomenon known as UPWELLING SYSTEM.

This phenomenon that changes over time, can cover thousands of square kilometers, being found in offshore areas and within the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of Central American countries.



Marine Biodiversity in the Thermal Dome

Due to its oceanographic characteristics and high concentrations of plankton, the Dome is an **ecosystem with a great abundance of species**. Some of them tend to move between the Dome and the coastal areas of Central America, where they are used for activities such as tourism and fishing.

Some of the species that we find in the Thermal Dome are:

Zooplankton

Due to the high availability of nutrients, the **biomass** of some of these species is **two to three times higher** than other nearby sites.

More than **316** species of zooplankton.

Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)

Species with **high commercial value**.

- The Thermal Dome and its surrounding areas make up one of the four areas in the Eastern Tropical Pacific with the greatest potential for finding yellowfin tuna.

Up to 2 m, Up to 200 kg

Humboldt squid (*Dosidicus gigas*)

- Is the main species of squid caught in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.
- It congregates on the western edge of the Dome, over 100 m deep.

2 m, Up to 50 kg

Manta rays

- The most common species in this region are the giant manta ray (*Mobula birostris*), the real manta ray (*Mobula alfredi*), the Manta's devil ray (*Mobula munkiana*), the spinetail mobula (*Mobula japonica*), the Chilton devil ray (*Mobula tarapacana*), the Bentfin devil ray (*Mobula thurstoni*) and the pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytygon violacea*).
- The giant manta population has been listed as vulnerable on the IUCN red list and its main threat is overfishing.

5 to 8 m, Up to 1500 kg



Threats to the Thermal Dome

Overfishing

Fishing pressure + Lack of knowledge of the status of the captured populations = Area highly vulnerable to overexploitation

Species of great commercial interest that are captured in the Thermal Dome area by purse seine and longline fisheries:

- Yellow fin tuna
- Dolphinfish or mahi-mahi
- Sharks (mainly thresher, blue, silky and hammer)

70% and 80% of shark populations around the world have been lost due to overfishing

Maritime traffic

Between 2000 and 2019, the annual growth of the world maritime fleet has been constant, varying between **1% to 10%**.

For 2019, the growth was **2.6%**, reaching a total of **95.402** ships dedicated to maritime transportation services.

Panama Canal: **6%** of global trade, **13k** vessels annually, **144** maritime routes, Connect **160** countries

These sea routes traverse the Dome, increasing the **probability of collisions** with blue whales.

It is **urgent** to promote **adjustments of maritime routes** to minimize the interaction between the two.



Oceanographic Dynamics of the Thermal Dome

The extension of the Dome fluctuates from year to year, because it depends on the interaction of oceanographic and terrestrial systems that, in themselves, are variable.

Despite this high variability, and based on a 30-year record, average patterns have been established that are of great importance for the region:

Coastal influence

January-April

Deep sea migration

May-July

Depth of the Thermocline Depth (isotherm 20°C):

- 28 to 30 m
- 30 to 40 m
- 40 to 50 m
- 50 to 60 m
- 60 to 70 m
- 70 to 85 m
- 80 to 85 m
- 80 to 85 m

- The Dome is located closer to the coast, **having greater influence** in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of the Central American countries.
- Its extension is **between 200 km and 300 km in diameter**.
- In addition, the increase in the intensity of the trade winds ("Papagayo jet") contributes to the displacement of warm waters from the surface, which are replaced by cold waters that emerge from the depths.

The Dome is separated from the coast and the cold waters migrate to deeper areas, further away from the mainland.

During this period, the Dome reaches an extension that varies **between 300 km and 500 km in diameter**, covering **mainly international waters**.



Economic activities in the Thermal Dome

Direct Uses

Maritime transport

40 ships cross the Panama Canal every day, equivalent to **13.000** average vessels per year.

Commercial Fishing

- The Thermal Dome is one of the main **tuna catching areas** in the world.
- Fleets from different parts of the world catch yellowfin tuna, billfish, mahi-mahi, giant squid and, unfortunately, highly vulnerable groups such as sharks and rays.

Industrial fishing is one of the human activities with the **greatest impact** on the Thermal Dome. Purse seines and longlines are the main gear used by fleets fishing in this area.



Main challenges and opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of the Dome

Challenges

- Unsupervised activities: Navigation, Fishing, Scientific investigation
- Being offshore, the Dome lacks a **regulatory framework** to protect it from human activities.
- At present it is **not possible** to ensure **conservation** and sustainable use of its resources and ecosystems.

Opportunities

The United Nations (UN) is working on a negotiation process for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the high seas (BBNJ agreement).

Benefits of marine governance:

- Reduces threats of overfishing
- Assesses the impact of human activities
- Aims to clean the seas and avoid pollution

The BBNJ agreement aims to address key issues for the conservation of biodiversity in the high seas, such as:

- Equitable distribution of benefits derived from marine genetic resources.
- Preparation of **environmental assessments**.
- Management mechanisms based on geographical zones, including marine protected areas.
- Capacity building and transfer of **marine technology**.



La pesca ilegal

Es aquella que se realiza a espaldas de las autoridades pesqueras y desobediendo la Ley.

La pesca ilegal ocurre cuando las embarcaciones de pesca:

1. Operan sin autorización.
2. Utilizan artes de pesca prohibidos.
3. Pescan en zonas no permitidas.
4. Capturan especies protegidas.
5. No respetan las vedas.
6. No declaran ante la autoridad lo capturado (pescado).

Sigamos siendo Panamá, abundancia de peces #NoALaPescallegal

La pesca ilegal ¿Por qué afecta tanto?

Agota las poblaciones de peces y daña los ecosistemas marinos y costeros.

1. Amenaza especies en peligro de extinción.
2. Amenaza el sustento de las comunidades costeras vinculadas a la pesca.
3. Coloca en desventaja la comercialización del producto de mar proveniente de la pesca responsable.
4. Promueve el descarte de gran cantidad de especies juveniles y de especies sin valor comercial.
5. Pone en riesgo la seguridad alimentaria del país.
6. Afecta los ingresos nacionales.
7. Impide la trazabilidad del producto pesquero.
8. Puede estar vinculada al tráfico de drogas y la trata de personas.

Sigamos siendo Panamá, abundancia de peces #NoALaPescallegal

Con la nueva Ley de Pesca en Panamá

Se busca desincentivar las prácticas de pesca ilegal.

1. Aumentando las multas.
2. Generando el conocimiento sobre el estado de las pesquerías.
3. Promoviendo incrementar o restringir la actividad pesquera, a partir de la información que genera la evidencia científica y el conocimiento de las capturas locales.
4. Documentando cómo han sido extraídos los productos del mar.
5. Procurando un mejor control y fiscalización de la actividad de pesca y mayor coordinación entre instituciones.
6. Fomentando la elaboración de planes de manejo de los recursos pesqueros, para su mejor aprovechamiento.

Sigamos siendo Panamá, abundancia de peces #NoALaPescallegal

Comisión Interinstitucional para prevenir y desalentar la pesca INDNR

Ente nacional de coordinación y consulta

¿De dónde surge?
De la necesidad de crear una comisión interinstitucional permanente que mejore la coordinación para la atención oportuna de la problemática de pesca INDNR, a fin de recomendar medidas o sanciones aplicables a quienes resulten responsables.

¿Cuál es su rol?
Asesorar y emitir recomendaciones de carácter no vinculante a las entidades competentes, enfocadas en la promoción, adopción e implementación de políticas y medidas por el Estado Panameño en materia de pesca INDNR.

¿Quiénes la integran?

- Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), quien la preside.
- Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario (MIDA).
- Ministerio de Seguridad Pública (MINSEG).
- Ministerio de Ambiente (MAMBIENTE).
- Ministerio de Salud (Minsa).
- Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias (MICI).
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MIRE).
- Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP).
- Autoridad Nacional de Aduanas (ANA).

Sigamos siendo Panamá abundancia de peces
#NoALaPescallegal



Principales competencias de las instituciones asociadas al control de la pesca INDNR

Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP)
Rige, administra y regula la actividad de pesca y acuicultura, con responsabilidad en el aprovechamiento racional de los recursos acuáticos.

Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario (MIDA)
Participa junto con la ARAP en los espacios multisectoriales de pesca y la representa ante el Órgano Ejecutivo.

Ministerio de Salud (Minsa)
Regula la calidad sanitaria de los alimentos que ingresan, se producen y consumen en el país, y las operaciones de las empresas que los elaboran, almacenan, transportan y expendien.

Ministerio de Seguridad (MINSEG)
Defiende la soberanía nacional, velando por la seguridad, tranquilidad y el orden público, protegiendo a nacionales y extranjeros bajo su jurisdicción.

Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP)
Lleva el registro de buques, incluidos los de pesca y transporte de productos del mar, velando que cumplan con la legislación nacional y los convenios internacionales.

Servicio Nacional Aeronaval (SENAN)
Dependencia del MINSEG. Ejerce labores de vigilancia y control en las zonas marítimas y aeroportuarias, apoyando a las entidades encargadas de la conservación del ambiente y sus recursos.

Autoridad Nacional de Aduanas (ANA)
Controla, vigila y fiscaliza el ingreso, movimiento y salida de mercancías, personas y transportes por las fronteras, puertos y aeropuertos.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MIRE)
Representa a Panamá en el exterior, de acuerdo a la Constitución y los acuerdos internacionales en materia de pesca.

Ministerio de Ambiente (MIAMBIENTE)
Coordinado con la ARAP, rige la gestión pesquera en las áreas marinas protegidas y zonas especiales de manejo, para garantizar el uso sostenible de los recursos acuáticos.

Sigamos siendo Panamá abundancia de peces
#NoALaPescallegal



Plataforma de Coordinación Interinstitucional de las provincias de Chiriquí y Veraguas

Ente local de Coordinación Interinstitucional Operativa

¿Quiénes la integran?

- Unidades Administrativas Regionales:
 - Ministerio de Ambiente.
 - Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá.
 - Autoridad Marítima de Panamá.
 - Dirección de Investigación Judicial.
- Primera Región del Servicio Nacional Aeronaval.
- Fiscalías del 2 y 3 Distrito Judicial de Panamá.

¿Cuál es su rol?
Mejorar la capacidad de respuesta de las entidades con competencias sobre los espacios marinos y sus recursos, a través de la planificación estratégica, el intercambio de información, la optimización de recursos y el fortalecimiento de sus capacidades operativas.

¿Por qué se origina?
Para crear un frente común entre las entidades que la integran, que asegure el cumplimiento de la normativa marítima, pesquera y ambiental existente y la vigilancia efectiva de nuestros mares.

Sigamos siendo Panamá abundancia de peces
#NoALaPescallegal



Videos

Panama



 **THE RELEVANCE OF MARINE CORRIDORS (SPANISH)**



 **BREAKING PARADIGMS IN ARTISANAL FISHING. WOMEN TAKING ON THE CHALLENGE. (SPANISH)**

Colombia




 **FISHING MONITORING IN DRMI GOLFO DE TRIBUGÁ-CABO CORRIENTES (SPANISH)**



 **SEA TURTLE MONITORING IN DRMI GOLFO DE TRIBUGÁ-CABO CORRIENTES (SPANISH)**



 **WELCOME TO TRIBUGÁ, CHOCÓ (ENGLISH SUBTITLES)**



 **TRIBUGÁ BETS ON RURAL ECOTOURISM (SPANISH)**

Costa Rica



 **RESPONSIBLE FISHING: CARLOS PINEDA, ARTISANAL FISHER (SPANISH)**




 **RESPONSIBLE FISHING: LEYLA PICADO, ARTISANAL FISHER (SPANISH)**



 **MARKET STAKEHOLDERS COMMITTED TO RESPONSIBLE FISHING: CAMA-PEZ (SPANISH)**



 **MARKET STAKEHOLDERS COMMITTED TO RESPONSIBLE FISHING: CUATRO VIENTOS (SPANISH)**



 **PRODUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES IN PUNTARENAS (SPANISH)**



 **COCO ISLAND: A COSTA RICAN TREASURE (ENGLISH SUBTITLES)**



 **EXPEDITION TO THE SEAMOUNTS IN COCO ISLAND NATIONAL PARK (ENGLISH SUBTITLES)**

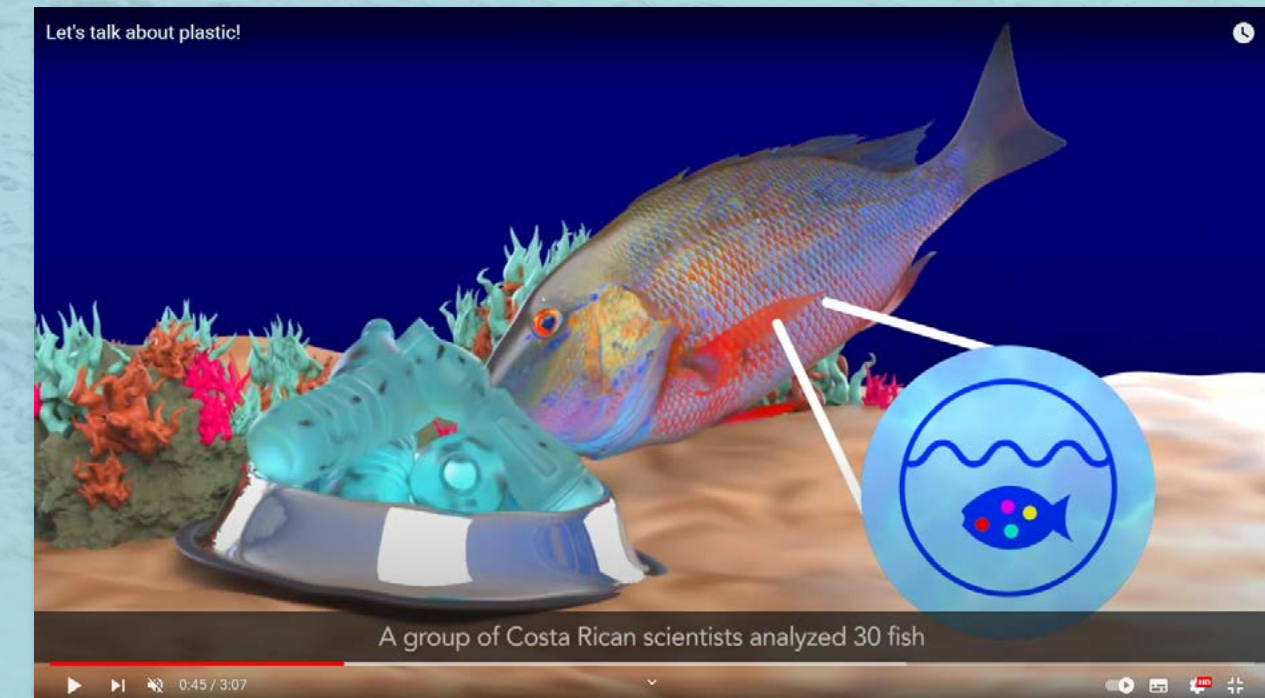
Regional



 **PLASTIC HARMS US ALL (SPANISH)**



 **LET'S TALK ABOUT PLASTIC (SPANISH)**



 **LET'S TALK ABOUT PLASTIC (ENGLISH SUBTITLES)**



 **RESPONSIBLE FISHING, WHAT IS IT? (SPANISH)**

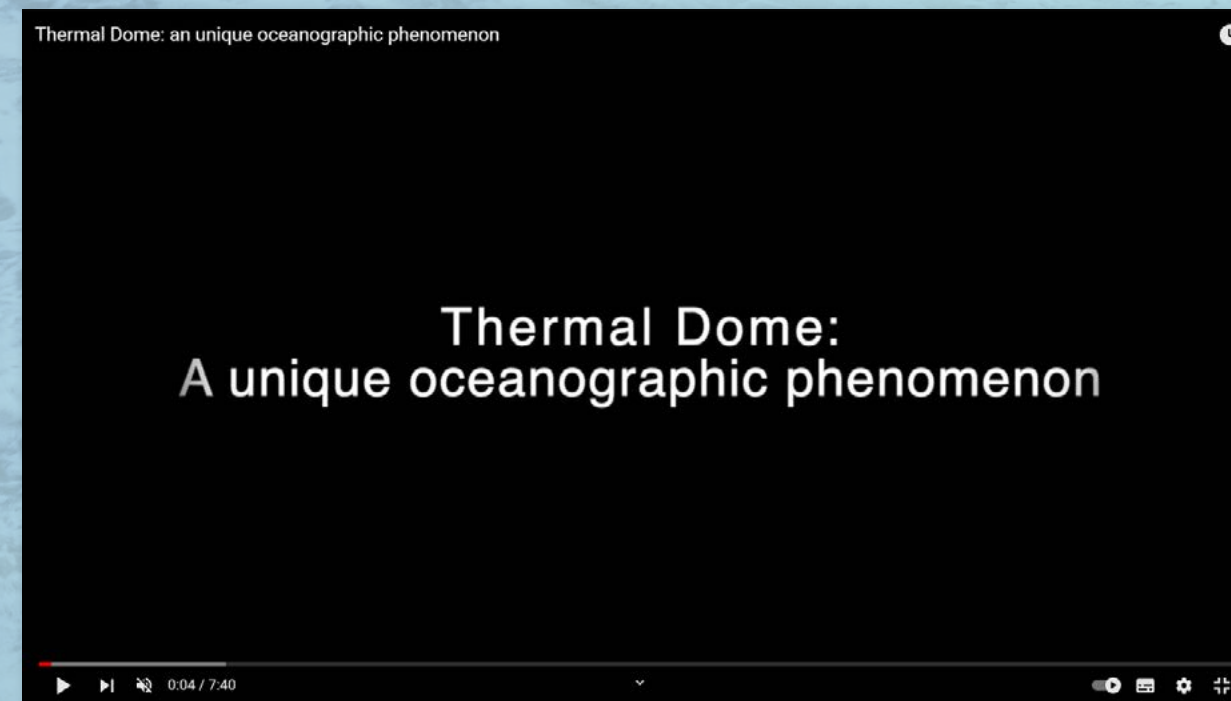


 **RESPONSIBLE FISHING WHAT IS IT? (ENGLISH SUBTITLES)**

Regional



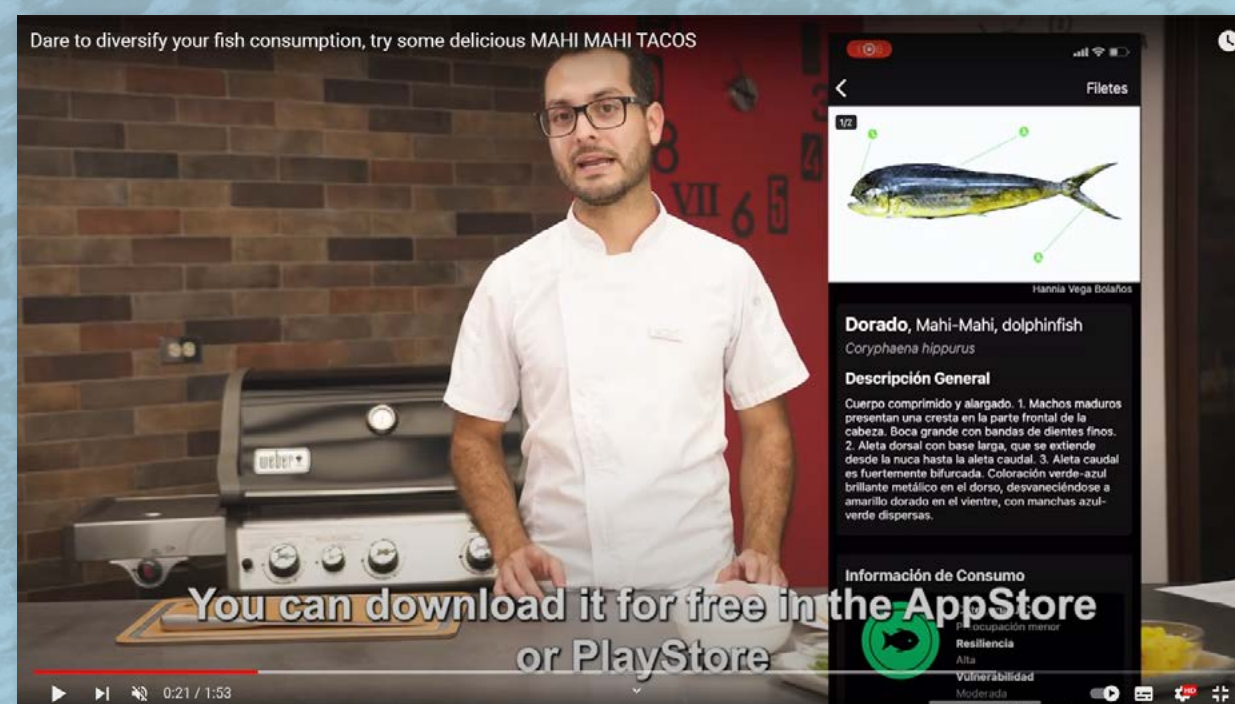
 **DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE HIGH SEAS?**
(ENGLISH SUBTITLES)



 **THERMAL DOME: A UNIQUE OCEANOGRAPHIC PHENOMENON**




 **THE THERMAL DOME: A MARINE WONDER**
(ENGLISH SUBTITLES)



 **DIVERSIFYING OUR FISH CONSUMPTION: MAHI MAHI TACOS**
(ENGLISH SUBTITLES)



 **DIVERSIFYING OUR FISH CONSUMPTION: GRILLED SEA BASS**
(ENGLISH SUBTITLES)

Communication campaigns

Regional

Chao plástico desechable



Against plastic pollution

Protección para altamar



For High Seas sustainability

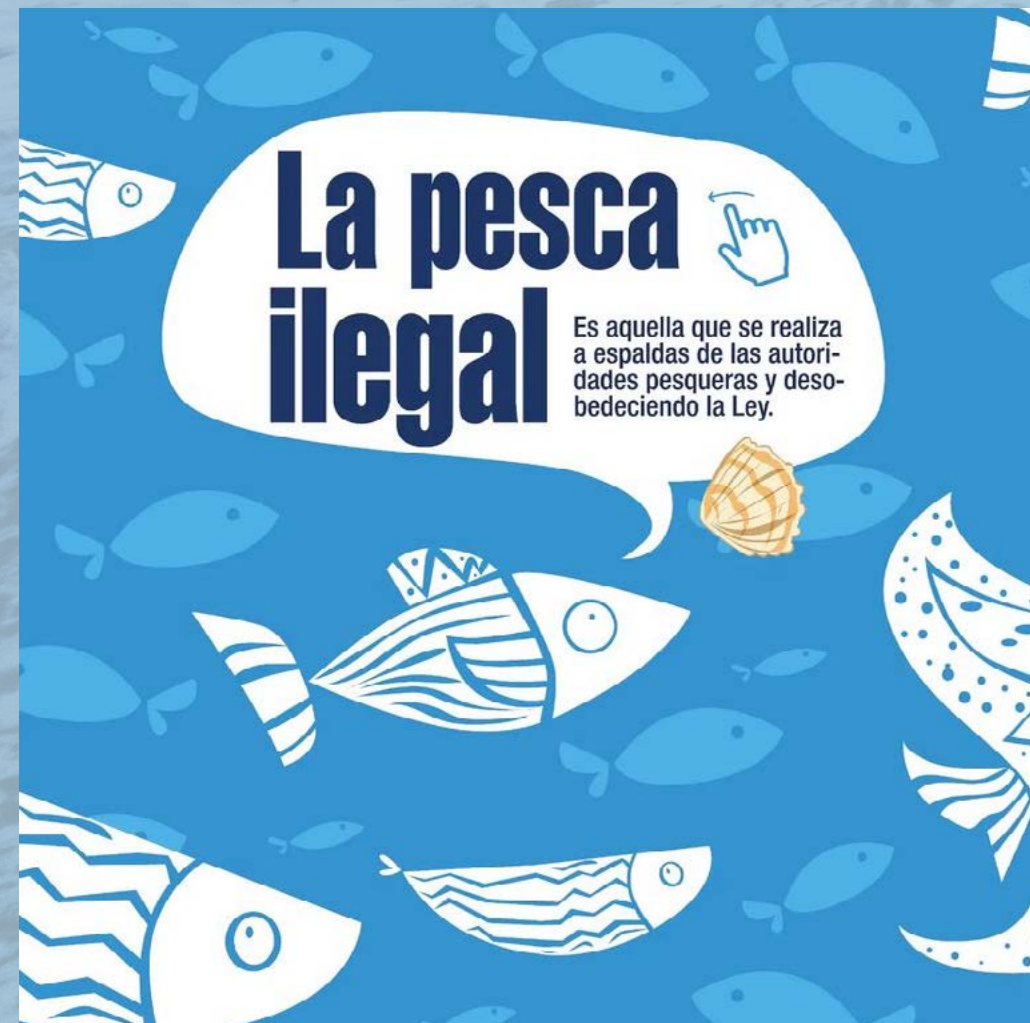
Costa Rica

No a la pesca de arrastre



Against bottom trawling

No a la pesca ilegal



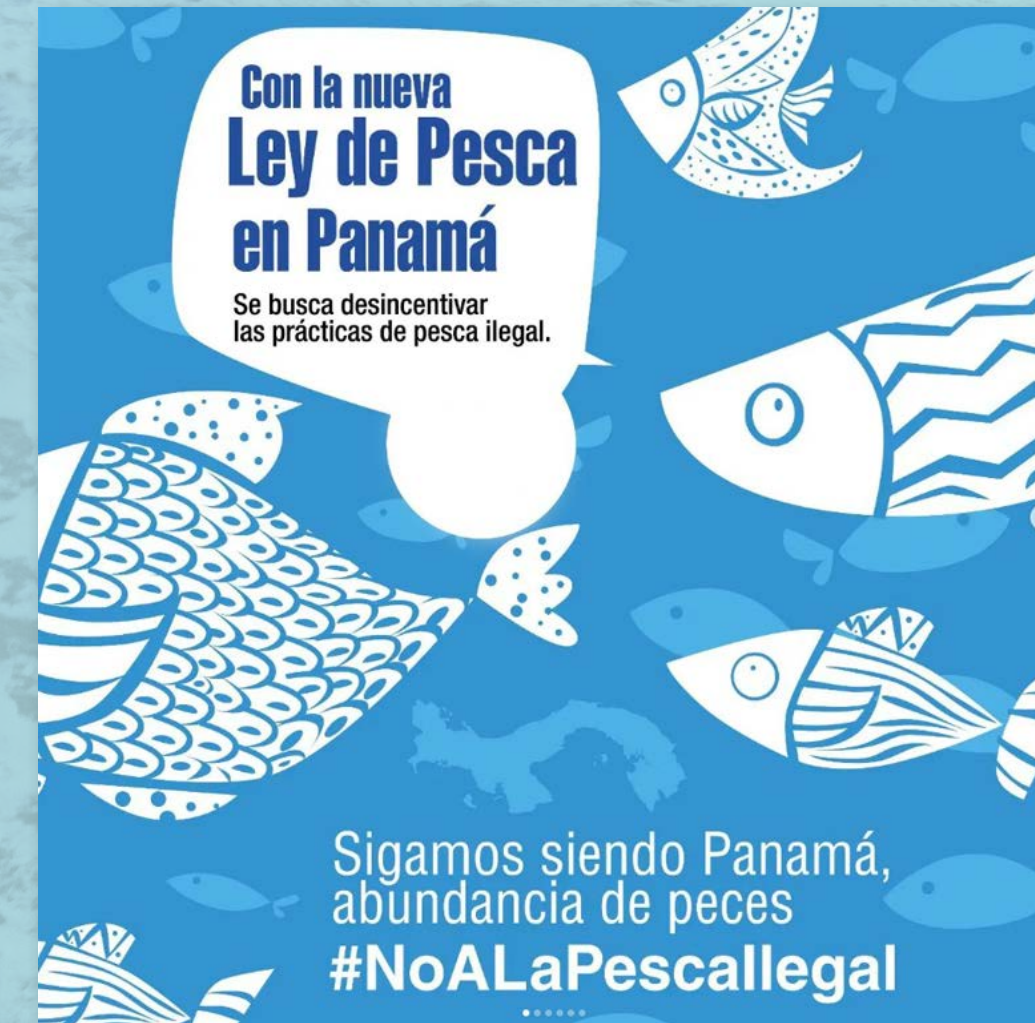
For responsible fisheries

Corredores marinos



For sustainable marine corridors

Nueva Ley de pesca



For implementation of new fishing regulations

Colombia

Un solo uso muchos daños



A nivel global, se consumen **1 millón de botellas de plástico** desechable por minuto. EL 91% DE ELLAS NO SE RECICLAN.

UN SOLO USO, MUCHOS DAÑOS




Against consumption of single use plastics

Colombia elige 2022



MEJORAR LA EFECTIVIDAD DE MANEJO DE LAS ÁREAS MARINAS PROTEGIDAS, CUMPLIENDO CON LOS LINEAMIENTOS DE LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA (UICN).



For informed electoral processes

La ZEPA se respeta



ZEPA #LaZEPaseRespetada

Juradó

Bahía Solano

Si la ZEPA se amplía a las **7 millas náuticas**, más de 65.000 hectáreas de fondo marino podrían recuperarse, pues ya no serían objeto de pesca de arrastre industrial.



For responsible fishing areas

XX Anniversary

On our twentieth anniversary, we honor all who have been involved in the fulfillment of our mission.



Nuestro mayor logro
Our biggest achievement

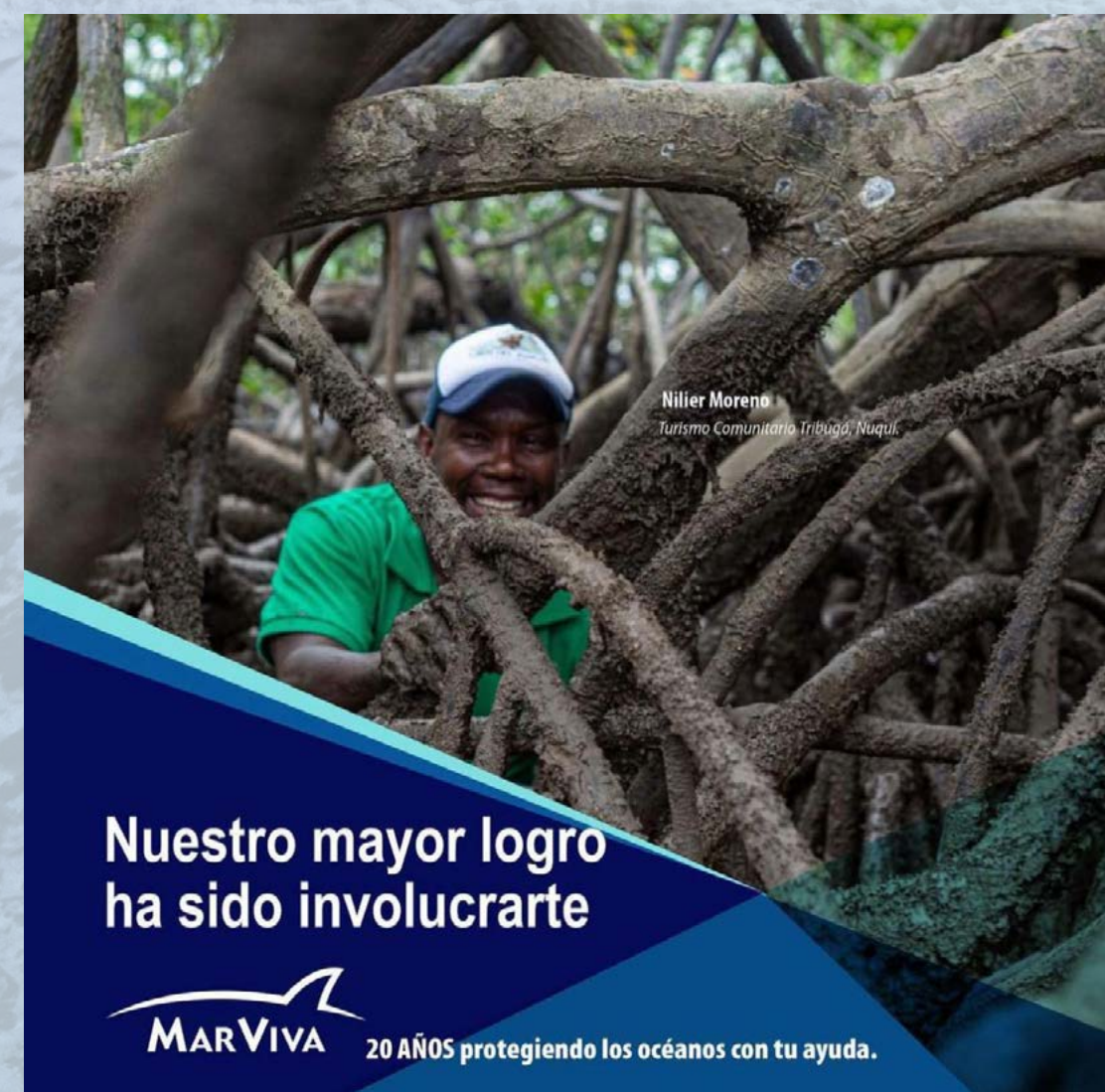


Paula Serrano
Presidenta Federación de
Pescadores Artesanales del Área de
Influencia del Parque Nacional Coiba

**Nuestro mayor logro
ha sido involucrarte**



Paula Serrano, President of the national federation of artisanal fishers in Coiba's area of influence (FEPACOIBA)



Nilier Moreno
Turismo Comunitario Tribuño, Nuquí

**Nuestro mayor logro
ha sido involucrarte**



Nilier Moreno, Ecotourism entrepreneur



Comité Pesca Responsable
Pescadores

**Nuestro mayor logro
ha sido involucrarte**



Responsible Fishing Committee of La Red del Golfo de Nicoya



Neiver Obando
Funcionario CODECHOCÓ

**Nuestro mayor logro
ha sido involucrarte**



Neiver Obando, Officer in CODECHOCÓ



Maudy Quirós, Local leader



Jacinto Rodríguez, Fundación Agua y Tierra



Ángel Vega, Researcher



Mirna Angulo, Community Outreach Committee EnPuja



Julián Idrobo, International researcher



Edward Ortiz, Photographer



Salomé Gaviria, Environmental defender

...and many many
more since 2002!

Contribution to technical forums and conferences

MarViva regularly participates in forums, conferences, lectures, workshops, and working groups at the international level. Examples of relevant participations during 2022 are:

February

Lecture: The Gulf of Tribugá: a look at its social, environmental and economic context in the framework of a port project.

Organizers: Conservation Strategy Fund, WCS, MarViva
Bogotá, Colombia

March

Lecture: Case studies in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia- Lessons learned and tools generated in 10 years of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP).

Event: First Regional Forum- Marine Spatial Planning as a Management Tool

Organizer: MarViva and IOC-UNESCO
Virtual

April

Workshop: Social strengthening actions for the artisanal fisheries sector

Event: Roundtable of the Inter-institutional Group on Social Protection for Fisheries and Aquaculture (GIPRO)

Organizers: FAO and Institute of Marine and Coastal Research "José Benito Vives de Andreis" (INVEMAR)
Bogotá, Colombia

Workshop: Addressing Plastic Pollution in Colombia: Progress and Opportunities

Event: Global Plastic Action Programme

Organizer: British Embassy
Bogotá, Colombia

Lecture: Regulatory developments in Panama that impact the health of the oceans and their resources.

Event: Legal Update Week

Organizer: Centro de Investigación Jurídica de la Facultad de Derecho, Universidad de Panamá
Panama City, Panama

May

Lecture: Marine Corridors as an element to be considered in Marine Spatial Planning

Event: V Scientific Congress of Marine Sciences

Organizer: Universidad Marítima de Panamá
Panama City, Panama

Lecture: Fishing activity in Panama's marine-coastal zones: benefits and impacts

Event: Fisheries and aquaculture production as a generator of economic income

Organizer: Panama International Maritime University (UMIP)
Panama City, Panama

Lecture: Leadership for sustainability: Disruption, social progress, and regional impact

Organizer: INCAE-CELIS
Virtual

June

Lecture: Sustainable use of wetlands

Event: Leaders for Wetlands Training Program

Organizer: Center for Environmental Advocacy (CIAM)
Virtual

Lecture: Legal Framework for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Panama

Event: Marine Governance in Panama

Organizer: MarViva Foundation
Panama City, Panama

Lecture: Marine governance and marine microbiomes: a dialogue from Science to Public Policy

Event: United Nations Oceans Conference

Organizers: Tara Ocean Foundation, Ocean and Climate Change Platform, French Agency for Biodiversity (AFB)
Lisbon, Portugal

July

Lecture: The Thermal Dome and the UN treaty for the conservation of biodiversity in the high seas

Event: Workshop on tools for the management of the high seas

Organizer: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Virtual

Lecture: The Marine Corridor in Gulf of Chiriquí

Event: Annual Panamanian Turtle Convention

Organizer: Panamerican Turtle Network of Panama
Panama City, Panama

Lecture: Marine Corridors as an element to consider in Marine Spatial Planning

Event: Exploring improvement opportunities for enhance the regional effectiveness of CMAR initiative and MPA networks in Panama

Organizer: CMAR and British Embassy
Panama City, Panama

August

Lecture: Partnerships for innovative financial instruments to support marine protected areas, coastal communities, and elimination of plastic pollution

Event: United Nations Ocean Conference

Organizer: Blue Action Fund
Lisbon, Portugal

September

Lecture: Generating science for high seas conservation

Event: Latin American Congress of Marine Sciences (COLACMAR)

Organizer: Latin American Association of Marine Science Researchers (ALICMAR) and Coiba Re-search Station (Coiba-AIP)
Panama City, Panama

Lecture: IUU Fishing in the Caribbean and Central America

Event: The threat of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in Latin America and the Caribbean

Organizer: American University
Washington DC, United States

Lecture: Dissertation on "Governance in MPAs. Case: Coiba National Park".

Event: XIX Latin American Congress of Marine Sciences (COLACMAR) 2022

Organizer: Latin American Association of Marine Science Researchers (ALICMAR) and Coiba Sci-entific Station (Coiba-AIP)
Panama City, Panama

Costa Rican Pacific. © MarViva



October

Lecture: Gender Equality in Fishing Organizations in Gulf of Montijo.

Event: National Scientific Congress of the University of Panama.

Organizer: University of Panama and Center for Training, Research and Monitoring of Biodiversity (CCIMBIO)
Panama City, Panama

Lecture: Experience exchange and initiatives for the reduction of single-use plastics

Event: First National Symposium "Rethinking Plastics".

Organizer: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
Panama City, Panama

Lecture: COP19- Opportunity for our region to lead efforts in the protection of endangered marine species

Event: CITES Pre-COP19 Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on Shark Listing Proposals

Organizer: Ministry of Environment and International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
Panama City, Panama

November

Lecture: Participatory fisheries monitoring: the MarViva Foundation experience

Event: XI Iberoamerican Forum on Marine Resources and Aquaculture

Organizer: Ibero-American Forum on Marine Resources and Aquaculture (FIRMA)
Virtual

Lecture: Working at regional scale: developing a regional governance model for the Thermal Dome

Event: Global-Scale Scientific and Technical Workshop to Review and Assess EBSAs in Areas Beyond National Jurisdictions

Organizer: Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI)
Santa Cruz, United States

December

Lecture: MarViva Foundation in shark conservation in Panama and the region

Event: Sharks and CITES

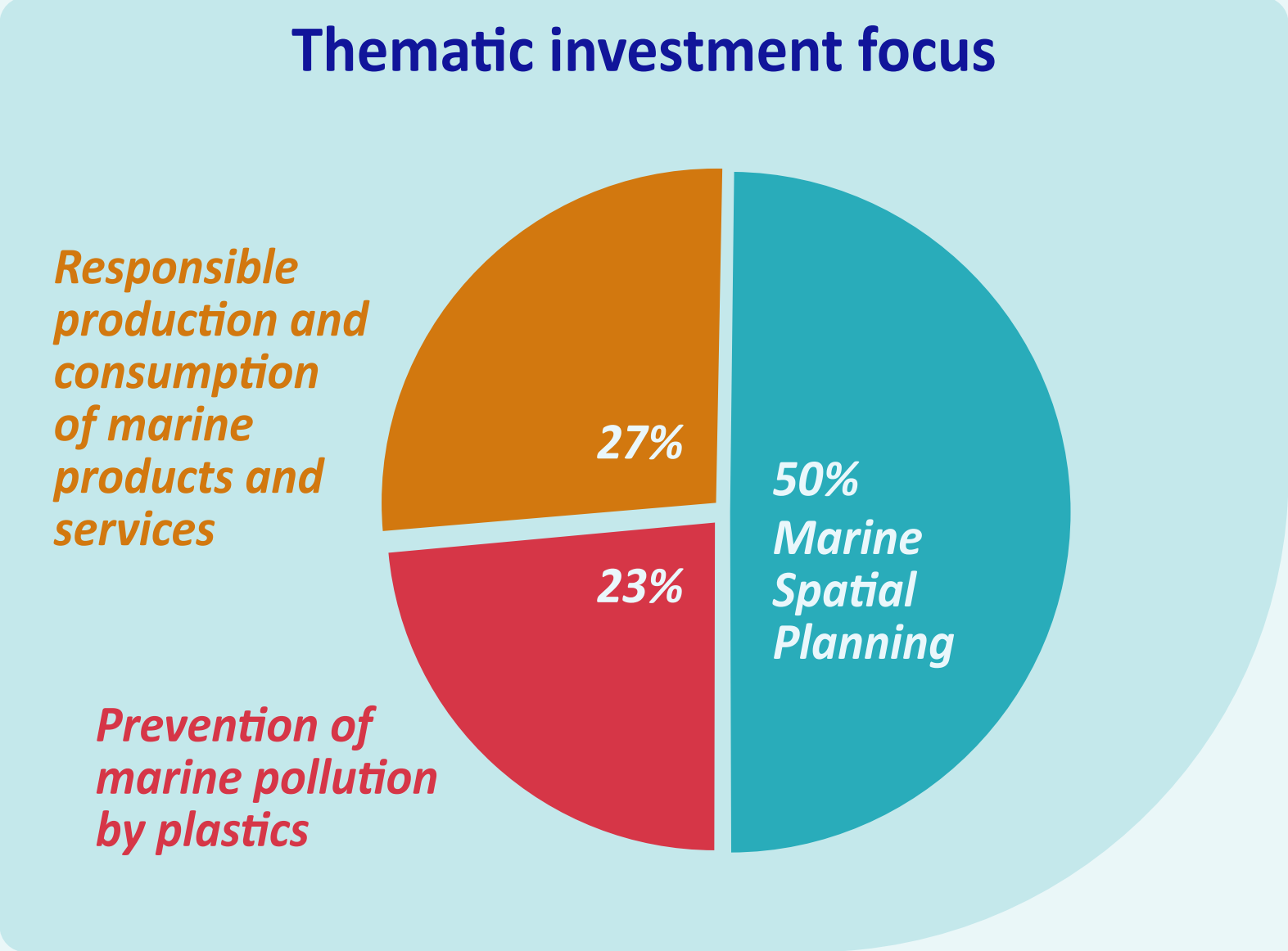
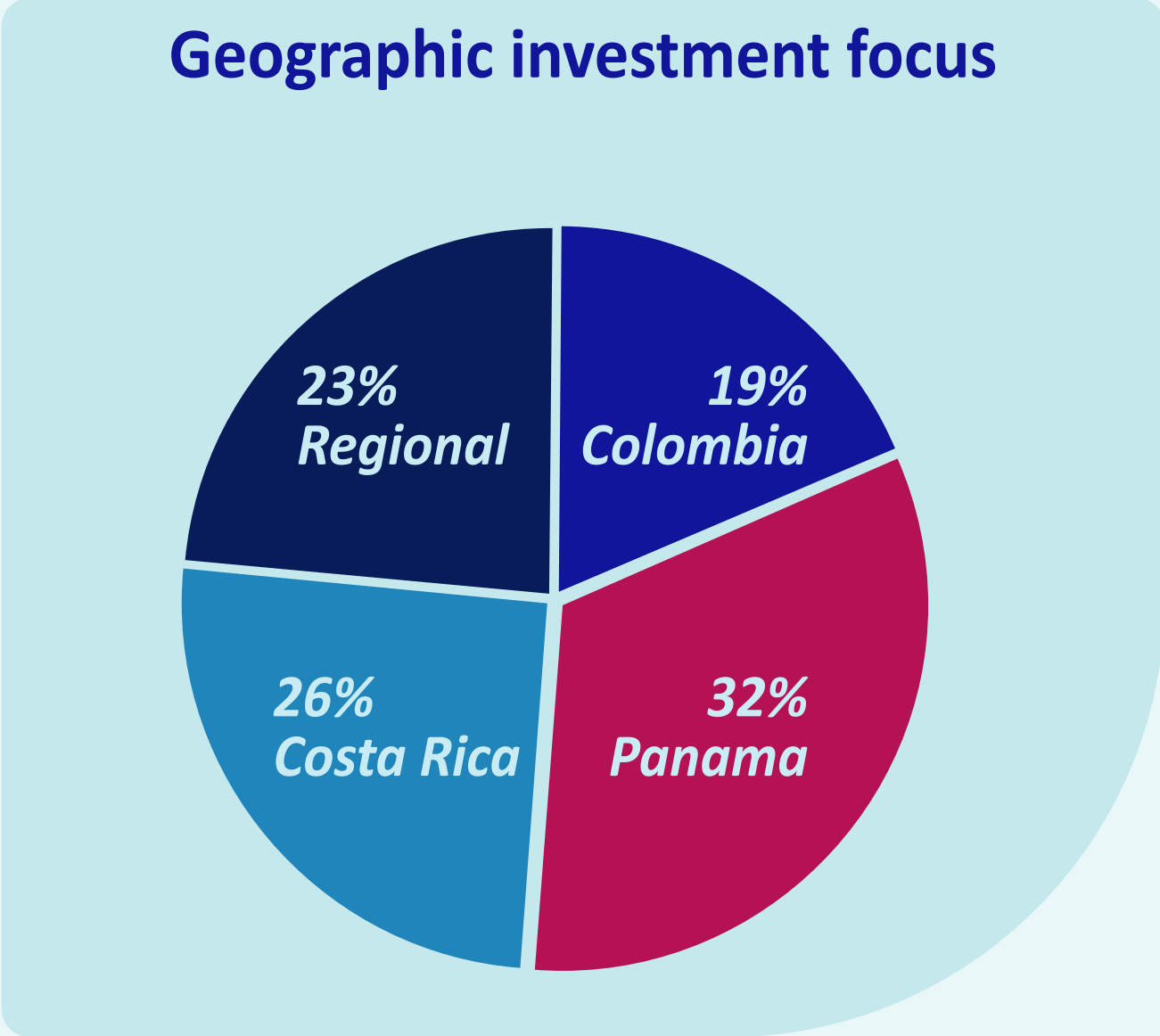
Organizer: SOA Panama
Panama City, Panama

Charambirá, Litoral del San Juan (Chocó, Colombia). © MarViva



Financials

In partnership with our donors, during 2022, MarViva Foundation invested USD 2,743,000 in marine spatial planning, promotion of responsible production and consumption of marine products and services, and the fight against marine pollution by plastics in Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and the Eastern Tropical Pacific:



MarViva Foundation's audited financial statements



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Artisanal fishers in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. © MarViva



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United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI)

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Thank you for contributing to the fulfillment of our mission towards the conservation and sustainable use of the sea!

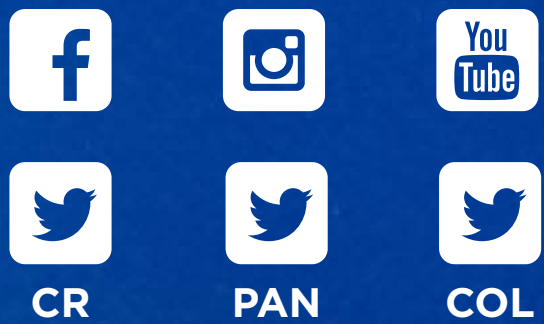
MarViva Foundation

Established since 2002, is a regional, non-governmental, non-profit organization. Our mission is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources in the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP), with a vision of healthy and biodiverse oceans benefit of the present and future generations.

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Giant manta ray (*Mobula birostris*). © Shutterstock